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THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

All contributions to this column must be addressed to "Simon Syntax, Box 93, Bedford, Pa."

TRUE AMBITION.

Ambition, with fairy-like power, seems to call forth not only the extant powers of our minds, but actually creates new life, new thought, and gives to us the energy and perseverance, which are needed to accomplish our wishes. Earthly ambition, seems to evince itself in our earlies childhood, causing us to feel anxious and emulous to excel our young competitors, in all games and plays that are suitable to our age. From that time forward we are more or less influenced by its syren voice, to contend either nobly or ignobly on the battle field of life, for the possession of pleasures, riches and worldly glory, such as they then appear to our dazzled vision and excited imagination. If thus earthly ambition, which comes with our beings, and clings to us tenaciously, could in all cases be turned into the proper channel and made the sure basis upon which the structure of true ambition should rest in, how different would not only our feelings, but our hopes and our fates. Ambition seems to admit of two devisions—true and false. False ambition springs not so much from an evil heart, as from one that has been badly trained; and in many instances so sadly neglected, as to deprive it of all wholesome thought, all honorable aim. In infancy and youth, we commence our first lessons, not only of mental but of moral training; and upon the nature of our first impressions, depends much of our after happiness or misery. It is then that false or true ambition will be engendered into our beings, and our future career be made either honorable or dishonorable, by the influence of those who act as our preceptors.—to give proper impulses to others, we must first feel and experience them ourselves; otherwise our advice will prove cold and fruitless, producing neither pleasure no benefit. For if we never follow out in our own regard, the advice, which we so freely tender others, they will naturally lose confidence, and withdraw their respect and affection from us. In order to do this our own early training should be of the most unexceptionable character, our own hearts pure.—Thus we see that scholarship alone is not the only requisite to make the true teacher. They should feel a disinterested affection for those with whom they labor, a strong desire to impart not only knowledge, but to plant the germ of all future greatness and goodness, a true and well directed ambition. If then our earthly happiness and usefulness cannot be successfully attained, by any other means, than through a proper and well guided ambition why is it that Parents and Teachers seem to give the subject so little attention? why do they pass it by, as something most excellent to theorize about, but seldom attempt to test its worth, by practice or experience. In the home circle, even more than in the schoolroom do children show their natural dispositions and inclination. There at least they feel free, to act in accordance, with the impulses of their natures, and to give vent to every thought untarnished by deceit or dissimulation. At home, and at home only, can the good work be begun, by those who love us most, and therefore whose affection should even prompt them, to labor most devotedly, and sincerely for our sakes.

It has been said, and wisely said, that that which we truly love, we study, think upon, and watch with an eagerness and anxiety which to the cold and selfish may appear almost incredible. If this assertion be true, and I doubt it not, how many misguided persons there are in the world according to that standard. For although all profess to love, yet, in reality, how few ever attempt to study the peculiar turn of mind, tastes, habits, or ambition of those individuals placed beneath their care and protection. If true friendship can prompt us to make many sacrifices, can cause us to feel watchful and solicitous for the welfare of those to whom we devote ourselves, how much more eager and deep should be the love of parents for their children. Their love, like the emerald, which poets say spring from the depths of the sea, should also arise from the depths of their hearts, and prove, by its constancy and brightness, its true beauty, its true aim.

In the schoolroom, the intelligent, zealous and conscientious teacher may do much towards endeavoring to eradicate evil habits by arousing proper impulses, and thus lay a secure foundation for true ambition. But this he cannot accomplish unless he is aided by the parent and the effects of good home influence. To the example and efforts of virtuous parents and teachers, we not only owe the great and good of our own age, but that of all preceding ages. No individual ever has attained, or ever will attain, any standard of excellence without the kindly assistance of parent, friend or teacher. To God we owe our existence, and to our natural protectors, the instrument of his mercy in our regard, we owe our education, our usefulness and our future greatness. Man may boast of his independence, of his freedom, but by a wise and inscrutable law, framed by the Giver of all laws, each creature must depend one upon another, without regard to race, clime, quality or distinction. Since, then, we are so dependent, so united as it were by ties which we cannot sever, and governed by laws that we neither can subvert or understand, why do we not try to make that state prescribed for ourselves and others a pleasant journey, a happy pilgrimage, the termination of which will be but the beginning of a new existence, a purer, a holier state? To the heartless worldling, this language will appear absurd and foolish; in his heart no echoing answer will be found, except such as would create discord and bring disgrace upon his manhood. And let me ask, why is he thus hardened, thus alienated, thus worried and tempest tossed by the many and sudden changes to which we are all exposed? Because his early education was wrong, his home influence of a spurious character, and his ambition misplaced. To these three evils, but especially to the latter, can we well attribute his false ideas, his false conduct, and his still falser position. If, then, we would avoid the misfortune of such a fate, we must ask ourselves this serious question: What is true ambition? To what does it lead? True ambition seems to me to be but the active, and working agent of that inner voice, called conscience. When conscience prompts us to meditate upon some good and noble deed, some philanthropic act, does not ambiton come forward with its plentiful help to assist us in accomplishing each highminded resolve, each generous thought? Thus showing the beautiful unanimity that naturally exists between our conscience and our ambition. Hand in hand they go, most mysteriously blended together for our safety and protection. The one, a sure and silent monitor, the other a willing but powerful actor. If then we acknowledge this truth, and resign ourselves to the guardianship of two such guides, need we doubt our safety, need we ask our destiny? Methinks not, with two such, helmsmen we can well rest secure. Storms may and will arise, but, with the eye of faith, we will still turn to those loved and trusted ones, to steer us to that promised haven, to that land of peace and rest. With this bright trust, this fixed and firm hope, our lives shall be lives of usefulness, and our death but entrance into eternal joys, there to forever realize, without doubt or pain, the true nature of all our dreams, our hopes, and our ambition.

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:

The past year has afforded us new cause of thankfulness to the Almighty for the moral and material blessings which he has bestowed upon us.

The balance in the treasury November 30, 1862, was	$2,172,844 10
Receipts during fiscal year ending November 30, 1863	4,289,451 65
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending November 30, 1863,	6,462,295 75
The payments for the same period have been	4,314,964 05
Balance in Treasury November 30, 1863	2,147,331 70

The operations of the sinking fund during the last year have been shown by my Proclamation of the 8th day of September last, as follows:

Amount of debt Commonwealth reduced		$954,720 40
As follows, viz:		
Coupon Loan Act, May 4, 1862	100,000 00	
Five per cent	790,716 50	
Four and one half per cent	63,000 00	
Relief notes cancelled	953 00	
Domestic creditoss' certificates	13 00	
Interest certificates paid	27 90	
		$954,720 40

Amount of public debt of Pennsylvania as it stood on the 1st day of December, 1862		$40,443, 213 82
Deduct amount redeemed at the State Treasury during the fiscal year, ending with November 30, 1863, viz:		
Five per cent. stocks	$888,490 78	
Four and a half per cent stocks	63,000 00	
Relief notes	109 00	
Domestic creditors' certificates	8 26	
		$951,617 04
Public debt December 1st, 1863,		$39,496,596 78
Funded debt, viz:		
6 per cent. loans	$400,680 00	
Funded debt viz:		
5 per cent. loans	35,709,936 45	
Eunded debt, viz:		
4½ per cent loans	268,200 00	
		$36,378,816 45
Unfunded debt, viz:		
Relief notes in circulation	$97,251 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	15,356 63	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors' certificates	724 32	
		$117,780 33
		$36,496,596 78
Military Loan per Act of May 15th, 1861		$3,000,000 00
Total indebtedness		$39,496,596 78

By the act of 15th May, 1861 authorizing the military loan of $3,000,000, a tax of one half mill was laid on real and personal property; to furnish a fund for redeeming the same. I recommend that the commissioners of the sinking fund be directed to invest the proceeds of the tax in State loan, so that it may be drawing interest, to be in like manner invested, or that they should apply such proceeds directly to the purchase of certificates of the military loan, and cancel such certificates as shall be purchased.

Although our finances are still in a healthy condition, it is necessary to invite the serious attention of the Legislature to the consideration of the means of maintaining them unimpaired in future.

By the act of 12th June, 1840, it was provided that the interest on the State loans should always be paid in specie or its equivalent, and that whenever the funds in the Treasury should be of less value than specie, the difference in value should be ascertained and certified to the Governor, who should thereupon issue his warrant to the agents or banks authorized to pay such interest on behalf of the Commonwealth, to allow such difference to parties receiving the interest, or at the option of the parties to pay the same in specie.

By the act of 11th April, 1862, it was provided that for the purpose of paying in specie or its equivalent, all interest that should thereafter be due by the Commonwealth, as required by the act of 12th June, 1840, the several banks who should avail themselves of the provisions of that act, of (11th April, 1862,) and who should refuse to redeem their notes in specie, on demand, at any time within ten days upon or after the time when such interest should become due, should thereafter, when required by the State Treasurer, by notice in writing, pay into the State Treasury, in proportion to the capital stock paid in of each bank, their ratable proportion of such premium for gold or its equivalent, as should have been actually paid by the State.

By the act of the 30th January, 1863, it was provided that the State Treasurer should exchange with the banks an amount of currency sufficient to pay the interest on the State debt falling due on the first days of February and August, 1863, for the same amount of coin, and should give to the banks specie certificates of exchange, not transferable, pledging the faith of the State to return said coin in exchange for notes current at the time, on or before the first Monday of March, 1864, such certificates to bear interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

Under the provisions of the act of 1863 certain banks paid into the State Treasury $140,768.80 as an equivalent for coin for the payment of interest on the public debt.

Under the act of 1863, specie certificates have been given to the banks, amounting in the whole to $1,968,904 97, which with the accuring interest, will fall due on the first Monday of March next.

As the provisions of this act were of a temporary character, the only acts now in force on the subject are those of 1840 and 1862, above mentioned, under which it will be the duty of the State authorities to pay the interest on the 1st February, 1864, and thereafter, in coin or its equivalent, and look to the banks that may be liable under the act of 1862 for reimbursement of the premium paid by the Commonwealth.

In the face of all difficulties, this Commonwealth, actuated by a sentiment which does its people honor has hitherto paid its interest in coin or its equivalent. Existing circumstances make it necessary to consider now the fair extent of her just obligations.

The exigencies of the times have compelled the Government of the United States to issue large amounts of Treasury notes for circulation, which are not redeemable in coin, and which form the great mass of our circulating medium.

It is our duty as a loyal State—it is our interest as a State whose welfare, and even safety, depend emphatically upon the maintenance of the credit and the success of the military operations of the general Government—to do nothing to impair its credit or embarrass its measures. On the contrary, we owe it to ourselvas and to our posterity to give an active support to its efforts to quell the monstrous rebellion which is still raging, and thus restore peace to our distracted country.

It is our own Government, and we could not, without gross indecency, attempt to refuse its currency in payment of taxes and other debts due to the Commonwealth.

In 1840 the case was very different. The difficulties then arose from the suspension of specie payments by our State banks, mere local and private corporations, and the State very properly by the act of that year, intended to provide against loss to its creditors by reasons of such suspensions. An exigency like the present could not then have been foreseen by the Legislature, and it is to be inferred therefore that they could not have intended to provide for it.

We derive our system of public loans from Europe, and the true extent of our obligations is to be ascertained by referring to the known established practice of European governments priors to the dates when our loans were effected. I mean of course such of those governments as were held to have maintained their national credit.

It is believed to have been the uniform practice of such governments to pay their interest in paper currency, however depreciated, during a legalized suspension of specie payments. An observable instance of this is afforded by the course of the British Government, which during twenty-five years, from 1797 to 1822, during which the bank was prohibited by law from paying out coin for any purpose, paid the interest on its public debts in bank notes, which during a great part of that time were at a heavy discount, sometimes amounting to 30 per cent. or thereabout. Their necessities then were not greater than ours are now.

Among ourselves, at the present time, Massachusetts (whose debt is believed to be very small) pays the interest in coin. Ohio and Indiana pay in currency. In New York it is not known what will be done. Her Legislature by concurrent resolution, ordered the interest to be paid in coin to foreign stockholders, in April last.

At the present rate of premium on gold, the sum necessary to pay on an amount sufficient to discharge the annual interest on the State debt, would be more than $1,000,000, and to meet this, additional taxation to that extent would be unavoidable. The demands on the Treasury for other necessary purposes must probably be such as to render it imprudent to throw any part of this expenditure on the existing surplus. To borrow money from year to year to pay the interest on past loans would, of course, be wholy inadmissible. To leave the act of 1862 in force, and attempt to throw the payment of this large premium annually on the banks, would be not only flagrantly unjust, but quite impracticable. I recommend the whole subject to the careful and immediate consideration of the Legislature. Some legislation ought to be had on it before the close of the present month. In my opinion the Commonwealth will have fulfilled her obligations by providing for the payment of her interest in the currency of the Government. If the Legislature should think fit to continue to pay it in coin, it will be their duty to levy forthwith the heavy taxes necessary for that purpose. I must in passing observe that the plan adopted by one of the States of paying coin to foreign, and currency to domestic loan holders, appears to me to be wholly unwise, and founded on no legitimate principle.

At the close of the last session, nineteen bills renewing the characters of certain banks for another period of five years were presented to me. Of these I have (for reasons which will be hereafter communicated) withheld my signature from one and approved the remainder. I have been led to sign them by the considerations that the banks of the Commonwealth pay a large revenue which the State can ill afford to lose, and that in the present condition of the country it would be impolitic to drive so much capital out of active use or force it into new employments.

If the National Banking system afford sufficient inducements, capital will voluntarily take that direction. It is proper to observe that the characters of most of the banks in question expire at an early period, while in consequence of the invasion of the State, during the last summer, they could not have been reasonably expected to give the necessary notice of renewed applications for re-charter.

I recommend an extension of the time during which the banks are now relieved from penalties for not paying their obligations in coin.

The increased expenses of living invite attention to the salaries of our public officers. Those of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and of the Clerks in their employment are, in my opinion, too low, especially as the exigencies of the times have greatly enhanced the labors and responsibilities of all, and in the case of the heads of those departments, enforce a constant attendance at Harrisburg, which was not formerly required.

Under the Act of 16th April, 1862, and its supplement passed April 22nd 1863, the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General and Commissary General have been acting as the Board of Military Claims. They have, up to this time, approved claims to the amount of $166,415 81, and others have been already presented to the further amount of $332,120 29, which have not yet been acted on.

Under the Act of 22nd April, 1863, (P. L. 529,) the Court of Common Pleas, appointed three appraisers to ascertain the damage done in the counties on the Southern border by the militia called into service in September, 1862, by the Anderson Cavalry in the same month, and by the Rebels in their raid on the 10th and 11th October, 1862.

The Appraisers have not yet completed the performance of their duties. When their report shall have been made to the Court of Common Pleas and affirmed, in whole or in part, by the court, it will be the duty of the Governor to claim the payment of the amounts, from the General Government, and on failure to secure the same, then to report to the next Legislature, recommending such action as he may deem just and proper.

The expenses of the Transportation and Telegraph Department during the past year have been as follows:

Paid (out of appropriation made by Military Loan act of 1861)	$13.658 87
Unpaid (the appropriation being exhausted)	15,764 79
Outstanding liabilities, estimated at	5,000 00
	$34.423 66

These expenses have been mainly incurred in keeping up the necessary correspondence of the military departments and in the transportation of sick and wounded and the dead bodies of our volunteers, as will be seen by the report of the Chief of Transportation, herewith communicated. I recommend an appropriation to meet the deficiency, and also to carry on the service of this department hereafter.

By the thirteenth section of the act of the 15th May, 1861, the sum of $20,000 was appropriated to be expended by the Governor for the compensation of such persons as he might require to serve the Commonwealth in the military organization of the State or General Government, and for the expenses incident to the business in which they might be employed.

I have, according to law, settled annual accounts of the expenditure of this fund in the Auditor General's office, to which the Legislature is referred. The unexpended balance is now $4,521 98. A further sum should be appropriated in like manner. Out of this fund I have paid the persons whom I found it necessary to employ in the military department, and the expenses of the agency which I was compelled to establish at Washington to attend to the interest and welfare of our volunteers. The continuance of this agency and the establishment of a smaller one in the West are of vital importance to them. I recommend the passage of an act authorizing the appointment of agents at Washington and Nashville, and defining their duties, which should include the collection of all bounties, back pay, pensions, etc., due to Pennsylvanians.

On this subject I refer the Legislature to the report of Colonel R. Biddle Roberts, late Agent of the State, at Washington, herewith communicated and commend it to your careful examination.

On the invasion of the State during the last summer, the President made a call for militia, and with his assent I subsequently made a call for volunteer militia for the defense of the State. Under these calls men were assembled and organized with promptness, after the reality of the emergency came to be understood by our people. The general Government clothed, and subsisted this force, and agreed to pay it, but as no appropriations for that purpose had been made by Congress, the President and Secretary of War promised if the money should be advanced from other quarters to recommend its immediate payment on the meeting of Congress. It is understood that steps have already been taken to fulfil this pledge. Several of the banks cheerfully and readily advanced the necessary funds to the amount of $671,476 43, on my promise to recommend to the Legislature an appropriation to repay them in case Congress should fail to make one. I accordingly make that recommendation most emphatically. Should it be necessary, I will hereafter, in a special message, give the details and correspondence relating to this subject.

New York and New Jersey, under the President's call, sent regiments to assist in our defence, for which our thanks are due to those States, our good neighbors.

After the battle of Gettysburg, in which loyal volunteers from eighteen States, including Pennsylvania, were engaged, it appeared to me proper that all those States should unite in establishing a cemetery on the spot, in which their soldiers who had fallen in that conflict, should be honorably interred. I accordingly appointed David Wills, Esq., of Gettysburg, my agent, and through him, a site was purchased at a cost of $2,475 87, and the conveyances made to the Commonwealth. On communicating with the authorities of the other States, they all readily agreed to become parties to the arrangement, and on the 19th day of November last, the cemetery was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of the President of the United States, the Governors of the States concerned, and other high officers, State and National. On the 19th day of December, on the invitation of Mr. Wills, commissioners representing the States interested in the cemetery met in Harrisburg and agreed upon a plan for its improvement and care in the future, and the apportionment of the sum of money required, to the several States, which is herewith communicated. The expenses attending the establishment of this cemetery, including the cost of the site and of removing the bodies of the slain, have thus far amounted to $5,209 38, and an appropriation will be required to pay these expenses and to meet our portion of those attending its future maintenance. It will appear by the proceedings of the commissioners that their due proportion of the expenses already incurred are to be refunded by the States on whose account they were made. It is just to say that Mr. Wills has discharged his delicate and important duties with fidelity and to my entire satisfaction.

The act for the relief of families of volunteers in service may require some revision. It is alleged that in some parts of the State the county authorities are backward in executing the law. If this be so, the members from the different counties will be aware of the fact, and will be most ready to make such further enactments as may be proper.

I commend to the prompt attention of the Legislature the subject of the relief of poor orphans of our soldiers who have given, or shall give their lives to the country during this crisis. In my opinion, their maintenance and education should be provided for by the State. Failing other natural friends of ability to provide for them, they should be honorably received and fostered as children of the Commonwealth. The $50,000 heretofore given by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, referred to in my last annual message, is still unappropriated, and I recommend that this sum, with such other means as the Legislature may think fit, be applied to this end, in such manner as may be thought most expedient and effective. In anticipation of the adoption of a more perfect system, I recommend that provision be made for securing the admission of such children into existing educational establishments, to be there clothed, nurtured and instructed at the public expense. I make this recommendation earnestly, feeling assured that in doing so, I represent the wishes of the patriotic, the benevolent and the good, of the State.

I invite the attention of the Legislature to the condition of the loyal people of East Tennessee, which is represented to be most deplorable, and appeals with irresistible force alike to your sympathies and your sense of justice. Their whole country has been laid waste by the contending armies of the Government and the rebels. Four times large armies have passed over that district, destroying or carrying off all that had been gathered for the approaching winter, and now the women and children are left in a state of destitution.

The representations made by sundry gentlemen of the highest respectability, from that State, are of the most heart rending character. Starvation, actual and present, now exist. Can we, in the midst of affluent abundance, for a moment hesitate as to what our action shall be towards the people whose only crime has been their loyalty and devotion to the Government? Even if a portion of our charity should reach the starving families of those in sympathy with the rebellion, better it should, than that these devoted, self sacrificing people who have so unhesitatingly adhered to the Government, be left to suffer. Whenever pestilence and famine distressed the people of any portion of our country, we have always been foremost in relieving them, and the people of Pennsylvania have extended their open handed benevolence and bread charity to the starving people of foreign countries. Shall it be said that the appeals of these people for bread fall upon the heart of Pennsylvania in vain, and that we who have so recently given thanks for our abundance have no relief for them in their extremities? I commend the subject through you to the people of the State, as worthy the immediate attention and active exertions of the charitable and the liberal.

I should be glad if the Legislature would make a general revision of our Revenue Laws, with a view to their increased productiveness. It ought to be observed that for a period of more than twenty years, no material change has been made in the Revenue Laws of this Commonwealth. During that time some interests have grown into new importance, and should be made to bear their just proportion of the public expense, since all taxation should as far as possible, press equally upon the properly and employments of our people.

Failing such revision, I recommend to the consideration of the Legislature, the following suggestions connected with the subject.

1. There are several companies in the State which, in addition to large mining privileges have the control of the routes of transportation, by which alone the products of the mines of individuals in their respective districts, can reach a market. These companies thus enjoy substantial monopolies, by means of which they not only receive the fair profits of their own prosperity, but are enabled to make additional heavy gains at the expense of individuals. In my opinion such privileges ought never to have been granted, but as they exist it appears to be just that the class of companies which enjoy them, should pay therefor an additional specific tax.

2. Very large sums are due to the Commonwealth for unpatented lands. Forbearance, clemency, and liberality have been in vain tried in the numerous attempts to procure the payment of at least a part of this debt, from the larger portion of those who are indebted on that account. The continuance of this state of affairs is unjust to the Commonwealth and to the vast majority of her people who have honestly paid for their lands. It has become unendurable. I recommend that the Legislature provide that the Surveyor General shall file of record in the office of the Court of Common Pleas of each county, a description of the lands subject to the lien of the Commonwealth for purchase money, and a statement of the amount of principal and interest now due to the Commonwealth, together with the patent fees on each tract and ten per cent. on the amount so due for the labor and cost of making and filing such statement, and the aggregate amount thus stated, for each tract, shall be held to be the amount now due thereon to the Commonwealth, which shall bear interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, till paid, and shall continue to be the first lien on the land, till paid, and shall not be diverted by any judicial or other sale whatever. I also recommend the adoption of a suggestion contained in the Surveyor General's report that a specific tax be laid on all unpatented lands.

3. By existing laws municipal corporations are required to deduct and pay into the Treasury the tax on all loans contracted by them. It is believed that a large addition would accrue to the revenue by the extension of this provision to all counties and to all corporations private or public.

I recommend that it be so extended.

4. A tax on the gross receipts of all railroad and canal companies would, it is believed, be productive and not oppressive.

Upon satisfactory reports, according to law, made by Colonel John A. Wright, I have drawn my warrants for the delivery to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad company of another million of the bonds deposited in the State Treasury. Four millions of said bonds have therefore been now delivered. There can be no reasonable doubt of the early completion of the work, and, when completed, it is confidently expected that the bonds held by the State, secured on the road for $3,500,000, will become good interest-paying securities.

I renew most earnestly the recommendation made in my last annual message of a revision of the militia laws. They are at present shamefully defective. Indeed, if by a militia law is meant a law intended to provide for so enrolling and organizing the military force of the State that it may be put into service when required, we may be said to have no militia law. In each of the last two years I have been obliged to call out the militia, but in fact those who obeyed the call were volunteers and, with some exceptions, where wholly unorganized, so that almost in face of the enemy, time had to be consumed in distributing the men into companies and regiments, in electing officers and in other preparations for effective organization.

In the report of the Adjutant General will be found a list of the Pennsylvania regiments and a statement showing the several armies and departments in which they are now serving. In this connection, I suggest the propriety of legislative authority being given for the preparation of a history of each of our regiments and other organizations, to be preserved among our archives. The necessary documents are now accessible, and as they may in time be lost or destroyed, the making of such a record as I propose should not be deferred. It is due alike to the living and the dead that this subject should be promptly acted on.

I recommend that the proposed amendments to the Constitution, giving to citizens in the public service out of the State, the right to vote, be passed promptly and submitted to a vote of the people at as early a day as possible so that such citizens may exercise their right of suffrage at all future elections. This would be only doing justice to the brave men who are periling their lives in our defence.

It is highly important that we should replenish the ranks of our regiments in the field and supply the places of those volunteers whose terms will soon expire and who may decline further service. I am happy to say that a large proportion of our regiments are re-enlisting. Efforts are making by myself and by the people in various portions of the State to procure a sufficient number of volunteers, and with a promise of success, provided a reasonable time be allowed for the purpose. Meanwhile persons professing to be officers and agents from some other States are most improperly endeavoring to seduce our citizens into their service by extravagant bounties and promises.

The 12th section of the act of 15th May, 1861, prohibits any volunteers from leaving the State without the authority of the Governor, and I now recommend the passage of a law imposing penalties by fine and imprisonment on all individuals who endeavor to procure or aid and assist in procuring any person in this State to enlist in the volunteer service of any other State. Many of our counties and townships have filled their quotas at a large expense, and in others they are in course of doing the same by offers of liberal bounties and provisions for the families of volunteers, and and it is not right that these patriotic efforts should be embarrassed by interference from beyond our borders, especially as we cannot, in these circumstances offer bounties by the State, without the injustice of compelling the counties and townships which have already contributed largely in that way, to assist in paying, by taxation, for the deficiency of others.

I feel it to be my duty to call your attention to the perilious practice of leaving many bills to be hurried through at the close of the session. During the last ten days of the last session, 390 bills were presented for my signature, many of them of the most important character. The whole number of bills presented to me during the session was 715 In consequence of this habit not only are bills passed without an opportunity to either House for a proper consideration of their provisions, but the Executive is compelled either to sign them without examination, or to hold them over perhaps to the public inconvenience. It may often happen that a bill not approved by reason of a single objectionable clause, might if there were time, be repassed, omitting the objectionable provision. In connection with the subject of Legislation, I must refer to another mischief. General laws have been passed to give relief in certain cases which formerly required a special act in each case. As for instance the sale of lands by executors, administrators and trustees, the adoption of children, the creation of mining and manufacturing corporations, and so forth.—Those laws were passed to ensure such an examination in each case as would enable justice to be done to the parties and to the public, and also to save the time and expense consumed in private legislation. They have hitherto effected neither purpose, but I do seriously urge on the Legislature the consideration that whoever applies for a special act under such circumstances must either fear the result of an impartial inquiry or (if the application be for a charter) must desire the omission or insertion of some provision contrary to what the Legislature has determined after mature consideration to be just and legitimate.

I refer to the Auditor General's and States Treasurer's reports for the details of our financial affairs, and to the reports of the Surveyor General, Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Surgeon General, Agent at Washington, Chief of Transportation and Telegraph Department, and Superintendent of Common Schools, in regard to their several departments.

In May last it was believed from information received, that General Lee intended to invade this State. Communications on the subject were immediately sent to Washington urging that preparations for effective defense should not be delayed. Accordingly the War Department erected two new military departments, viz: The Department of the Monongahela, including that portion of the State lying west of the mountains, to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. Brooks; and the Department of the Susquehannah, comprising the remainder of the State, and to be commanded by Maj. Gen Couch.

Early in June, Maj. Gen. Couch arrived at Harrisburg and assumed command of his department, which he has since exercised with the soldierlike promptness, energy and discretion which were to be expected from his known character.

The rebels having actually entered the State in some force, and the approach of their whole army being eminent, the President made a requisition for militia from this and some of the neighboring States and several regiments from New York and New Jersey were promptly sent, and our own volunteer militia began to assemble, but some embarrassments arising, the President assented to call by the Executive of the State, which was accordingly made. Under these calls 5,166 of the men of Pennsylvania were assembled in the Department of General Brooks, and 31,422 in that of General Couch. To give the details, or even a summary of the operations which ensued, would be impracticable within the limits of a message. It is necessary to do so as I have recommended the adoption of measures for preserving the history of our several regiments and other organizations, and in that history the events to which I have referred will be recorded.—It is due, however, to the men who came forward, that I should say now that they made long and laborious marches in parts of this and other States had been plundered by the rebels, suffered great privations, and were frequently in conflict with the enemy; and on all occasions acted in obedience to military discipline and orders, and with courage and endurance.

Some of the militia called in 1862, and in 1863, were killed and others disabled. In all these cases, where there are no laws for the relief of these men or their families, I recommend the enactment of a law for that purpose.

The campaign on our soil was closed by the victory of Gettysburg, gained by the veteran Army of the Potomac, under the command of Major General Meade, the officers and men of which displayed all their accustomed valor and endurance in the conflict, and in the forced and rapid marches which immediately preceded it.

Under Divine Providence, to them and to the military genius and unsurpassed energy of General Meade, and the promptness and self-sacrificing gallantry of General Reynolds, we are indebted for success on that bloody field.

We are proud to claim Generals Meade and Reynolds as sons of our own Pennsylvania. The first lives to enjoy the most precious of all rewards the grateful appreciation of his countrymen. The latter fell in the very front of the battle, and we can only pay homage to his memory. Whatever honors have been at any time devised to commemerate the virtues of a patriot—of a true, fearless, loyal citizen and soldier, he has abundantly deserved.

His surviving companions in arms claim the right, of themselves erecting a monument to him on the field on which he fell, and it would not be well to interfere with their pious intention. But I hope that the Legislature will place upon the records of the State some appropriate testimony of the public gratitude to him and his surviving commander.

It would be unjust to omit referring again to the loyal spirit of our people, which has been evinced in every mode since this war commenced. Not only have they sent 277,409 men for the general and special service of the Government, and supported with cheerfulness the burdens of taxation, but our storehouses and depots have literally overflowed with comforts and necessaries, spontaneously contributed by them, under the active care of thousands of our women, (faithful unto death,) for the sick and wounded and prisoners, as well as for our armies in the field. Their patriotic benevolence seems to be inexhaustable. To every new call, the response becomes more and more liberal. When intelligence was received of the barbarian starvation of our prisoners in Richmond, the garners of the whole State were instantly thrown open, and before any similar movement had been made elsewhere, I was already employed on behalf of our people in efforts to secure the admission through the rebel lines of the abundant supplies provided for the relief of our suffering brethren. Those of our citizens who have fallen into the habit of disparaging our great Commonwealth and the unsurpassed efforts of her people should blush when they look on this picture.

That this unnatural rebellion may be speedily and effectually crushed, we lie—all—under the obligations of one paramount duty—that of vigorously supporting our Government in its measures to that end. To the full extent of my official and individual ability it shall be so supported, and I rely heartily on your co-operation. I am ready for all proper measures to strengthen its arm—to encourage its upholders—to stimulate by public liberality, to themselves and their families, the men who give it to their personal service—in every mode to invigorate its action. We are fighting the great battle of God—of truth—of right—of liberty. The Almighty has no attribute that can favor our savage and degenerate enemies. No people can submit to territorial dismemberment without becoming contemptible in its own eyes and in those of the world. But it is not only against territorial dismemberment that we are struggling, but against the destruction of the very ground work of our whole political system. The ultimate question truly at issue is the possibility of the permanent existence of a powerful Republic. That is the question to be now solved, and by the blessing of God, we mean that it shall not be our fault if it be not solved favorably.

We have, during the past year, made mighty strides towards such a solution and to all human appearance we approach its completion. But whatever reverses may happen—whatever blood and treasure may still be required—whatever sacrifices may be necessary—there will remain the inexorable determination of our people to fight out this thing to the end—to preserve and perpetuate this Union.—They have sworn that not one star shall be reft from the constellation, nor its clustered brightness be dimmed by treason and savagery, and they will keep their oath.

A. G. CURTIN.

☞USEFUL HINTS.—Never enter a sick room in a state of perspiration, as the moment you become cool your pores absorb.—Do not approach contagious diseases with an empty stomach; never sit between a sick person and the fire, because the heat attracts the thin vapor.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.
JOHN PALMER, Assistant.

FRIDAY : : : JANUARY 22, 1864.



What They Promised.

THE FRIENDS OF GOV. CURTIN PROMISED THE PEOPLE THAT IF THEY WOULD RE-ELECT HIM, THE WAR WOULD END IN 30 DAYS AND THERE WOULD BE NO MORE DRAFTING. HOLD THEM TO THEIR PROMISES.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

According to the long established custom of the Democratic party a meeting will be held at the Court House, on Monday evening of Court, 8th February, inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the next Democratic State convention as well as to discuss the present momentous condition of the country. All conservative citizens opposed to the radical and revolutionary schemes of the abolitionists are invited to attend.

JOHN P. REED,
Ch. Co. Committee.

The Governor's Message.

We publish, on our first page, the Governor's Message, to the exclusion of much other useful matter. Speaking in a mere literary point of view, it is well written; and some of its recommendations are eminently just and proper.

The Governor informs us that the State debt has been reduced, by the operations of the sinking fund, $954,720 40; and that the Treasury has redeemed from the 1st day of December, 1862, to the 30th day of November, 1863, the sum of $951,617 04; still leaving the total indebtedness (including the "Military Loan" of $3,000,000,) remaining on the first day of December, 1863, $39,496,596 78. This is, no doubt, the amount of the State debt—so far as it has been audited. But how much does the State owe, besides, of claims that have not yet been ascertained? It is true this is almost impossible to ascertain; but we venture a "guess," that it would swell this amount to a much larger figure. The governor evidently has some suspicion of this, for, he says that, "although our finances are still in a healthy condition, it is necessary to invite the serious attention of the Legislature to the consideration of the means of maintaining them unimpaired in the future."

It has heretofore been the law to pay the interest on the State debt in specie, or its equivalent. The Message recommends that this law be repealed; and thinks that, "The Commonwealth will have fulfilled her obligations by providing for the payment of her interest in the currency of the Government." By the "currency of the Government," the Governor means "greenbacks," of course. This, we think, would be maintaining our "Finances unimpaired in the future" with a vengeance. There could be no surer plan adopted to injure the credit of the State. The fluctuation of the "currency of the government," would at once—the moment such a law passed—cause a fall in our state stocks sufficient to impair our credit almost permanently. But enough, in regard to the finances; the people will understand this subject better when they come to consider Pennsylvania's proportion of the *National* Debt.

Further on, the Governor says:

"I recommend that the proposed amendments to the Constitution, giving to citizens in the public service out of the State, the right to vote, be passed promptly and submitted to a vote of the people at as early a day as possible, so that such citizens may exercise their right to suffrage at all future elections. This would be only doing justice to the brave men who are periling their lives in our defence."

This is a recommendation to which we would gladly agree, if we were sure that soldiers out of the State would be allowed to vote their sentiments; and the whole army, under its military discipline, not be converted into one vast "Voting machine," in order that they may finish with the ballot in Pennsylvania and other free states, what they have already begun with the bayonet, (under orders, of course) in Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. If the army is to be forced to vote on the side the party in power requires them to, they, in the field, and away from all the civil affairs of life, will soon become the rulers of those who till the soil to feed them, or throw the shuttle to clothe them. We must say, that laying aside all political prejudices, we are opposed to the principle of allowing men to vote, out of the State, on any pretext whatever. We believe in the doctrines of our earliest statesmen: that a standing army is dangerous to a Republic. And further believe, that giving soldiers the power to vote, only doubles the danger. There is only one view of the matter in which we can agree with the Governor and that is in a financial point of view. It would save the expense of bringing them *home* to vote for such men as he, for such responsible positions as he now occupies. But we intend to discuss this subject further hereafter, and, therefore, shall merely review the rest of the Message, and conclude this article.

Since the commencement of the war, the old Commonwealth has sent into the service, at different times, the vast army of 277,409, men; and yet, "The Government," like the insatiable monster, Death, still cries, "more,"

In the conclusion, we are informed that: "The ultimate question truly at issue is the possibility of the permanent existence of a powerful Republic. That is the question now to be solved." The Governor says, "during the past year, we have made mighty strides towards such a solution, and to all human appearances we approach its completion." Here we again agree with him. It is true that we are approaching the completion of the solution, with such "mighty strides" toward despotism, as to leave but little doubt that it is already solved. But, as to solving the question, whether the union will be restored, that is a solution which a mathematician equal in point of ability to Gov. Curtin himself, will find some difficulty in "approaching" the "completion" of.

The Governor says nothing about the policy of the Administration; but, as he endorsed the Emancipation Proclamation, before his election, it is to be presumed he endorses the Amnesty Proclamation, now.

Damages by the Militia.

We see by the proceedings of the State Legislature, that our Representative, Mr. Meyers, introduced a bill for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from damages incurred by the citizens of the Commonwealth through seizures and despoliation of property by the militia in June and July last. This bill should be passed by all means. It is based on justice, as it will but operate to compensate the losses of individuals sustained for the benefit of the whole people of the State. Bedford county suffered to the extent of thousands of dollars by losses of this sort, and it is but just that our citizens be remunerated for what they suffered in defence of the public safety. We hope Mr. Meyers' bill will pass.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 3.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
HARRISBURG, Jan. 18, 1864.

DEAR GAZETTE:

To-day the House will meeet at 11 o'clock, A. M., to go through the farce of voting for candidates for State Treasurer. The Senate not being organized, will be unable to meet with the House, as required by law, though, doubtless, the 15 Abolition Senators will assume to be the Senate and will go to the Hall of the House of Representatives to cast their votes for their candidate. The Democratic Senators and Representatives, determined to stand by the Constitution and laws of the State, will be compelled to refrain from participating in the election. Henry D. Moore, the Abolition nominee, will, of course, receive all the votes that will be cast, but it will probably be a matter for judicial determination, whether his election will be legal.

The inauguration of Gov. Curtin takes place to-morrow. Great preparations have been made to make it a grand affair. I believe the Governor and our friend McClure, of the Franklin *Repository*, have succeeded in getting up an address for the occasion, in which some new adjectives will be applied to the rebellion and which is to abound in fresh oracles concerning God's will in relation to the war. Aleck and Andy ought to be able to use up Jeff. Davis in ten pages of foolscap. There is to be a magnificent inauguration ball to-morrow night. Of course everything will go "merry as a marriage bell." The great sorrow of the nation, that broods over us like a funeral pall, will be forgotten. The suffering of the frost-bitten soldier, shivering under his thread-bare blanket on the rugged mountains of Tennessee, will never once enter the minds of the gay revellers at the Curtin ball. The memory of the dead heroes who yielded up their lives on gory fields, in defence of the State and the Government, will not trouble the dancers at this Terpsichorean festival. No! no! But every thought and feeling and action will be rapt in the apotheosis of shoddy, as that embryo god "trips it on the light, fantastic toe."

It has been rumored here that an effort is being made by the administration at Washington, for the exchange of Senator White. In order to effect this, Gen. Butler, the agent of exchange at Fortress Monroe, has been ignored and a private citizen of Maryland, has deputed to arrange with the authorities at Richmond.—Whether this effort will be successful, remains to be seen.

In order to send this by the next mail, and in time for your this week's issue, I am obliged to close. Yours, B. F. M.

Wood Measuring.

The city fathers no doubt thought they were doing a good act and saving the people from a great deal of imposition by adopting an Ordinance requiring wood to be measured. We like the plan of paying only for what we get: but is not every man's eyes his market, and if he don't like a man's price, he need not buy. That the wood-haulers intended to raise the price of wood, we believe was understood among them early in the fall, whether any measuring ordinance was passed or not; but we are paying too much for winter quarters this season, and we believe it to be the wish of the people that the ordinance be repealed, and the old routine of buying as cheap as you can, be reinstated.

☞At last accounts the Senate of this state was still unorganized. There being a tie vote because of one of the members, (Col. White,) being a prisoner at Richmond. The vote on all the different motions, and ballots, vary from 16 to 16, to 10 against 10. The Republicans claim that the Senate is organized, and that the speaker elected the former session has the right to hold over—an argument which can be about as easily sustained, as their dogma, that Abraham Lincoln is the government.

☞There is no news of any importance this week.—The Army of the Potomac still remain in *statu quo*, and the Pennsylvania Senate is still unorganized.

☞John Forney, who was tried in the Quarter sessions of Fulton County last week, for shooting a lieutenant, who attempted to arrest him after his name had been stricken from the roll as a drafted man, under the state draft, was acquitted, after being duly tried by a jury of his countrymen.

☞The Governor's Message and a large number of new advertisements will account for the absence of our usual variety of matter this week.

☞In a speech, recently made to some soldiers in Philadelphia, by *Gen. Meade* the following passage occurs:

I have just left the army, where I must soon return. There all your old comrades are re-enlisting, anxious to remain in the army until they bring this unnatural and unholy war to a termination; a termination which shall be worthy of the old flag, and an honor to the Government. And this must be the re-establishment of the old Union in its former glory, and the acknowledgment of the Constitution from one end of this continent to the other.

Is Gen. Meade a "Copperhead?" What Copperhead does *not* want the "*Re-establishment of the old Union*, and the acknowledgment of the *Constitution* from one end of this continent to the other?" And on the other hand, what Republican or Abolitionist does?

☞James B. Sansom, Esq., editor of the "Indiana Democrat" is now on a visit to his freinds in this place. He is looking very well, and seems to be in excellent spirits, although he is a dweller among the Philistines—Indiana county being "dyed in the wool."

☞We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Joshua J. Shoemaker, in another column; and ask the public to try the new Landlord, of the Bedford Hotel.

☞We are under obligations to Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, of the U. S. Senate and Hon. T. B. Searight, of the Penn'a. House of Representatives, for valuable Public Documents.

The Reign of Terror Under the Administration of the Old Federl Party.

In the days of the elder Adams, when Federalism had control of the Government, acts of despotism were committed having some resemblance to those which distinguish the Administration of Abraham Lincoln. One case will illustrate the character of many others which occurred during the reign of terror under Federalism.

A German Democratic paper (The Adler) was published at Reading, Pennsylvania, by Henry Snyder. That paper was suppressed, and Mr. Snyder arrested by order of President Adams, for some criticism on his Administration. This act of tyranny aroused at once the Democratic spirit of that county, and a small band headed by John Fries and John Miller, held a meeting and passed resolutions disapproving of the Federal Administration and the arbitrary arrest of Snyder, and the suppression of his paper, and asserting their Constitutional right to the freedom of speech and of the press.

Governmet soldiers were at once forwarded from Philadelphia, then the seat of the Federal Government, to arrest Fries and his compatriots. Fries and eight other Democrats were arrested, forced to Easton, Pa., and there locked up in a dark cellar, knee deep in water and mud, forty-eight hours, and then, under a strong guard of Federal soldiers, taken to Philadelphia and imprisoned. There they received a mock trial—the Judge of the Court being a subservient tool of the Administration, and the jury backed by the Federal Marshal. Fries was condemned to be hung, and the others sentenced to the penitentiary, some for one, some for five, and some for nine years. But before Fries was hung, Jefferson was elected President, whose first official act was to pardon Fries and his fellow-victims of Federal persecution and tyranny.

When Fries and his fellow Democrats were released from their long confinement, the people met in a large mass meeting before the jail, and constructed a platform on which they carried Fries, high above their heads, through the streets of Philadelphia, amid the shouts and huzzas of thousands of Democratic freemen. Thus ended the misrule and the tyranny of the Federalites, as well as the reign of terror they created.

The present Republicans are the legitimate political descendants of the Federalists of 1799 and 1800. There is no difference between the views of the two. The principles of the Federalists led them to distrust the people, and desire a strong central government. The Federalists had their reign of terror, suppressing newspapers, and arresting their proprietors and editors, incarcerating and otherwise punishing citizens for their political opinions. The Republicans are doing the same thing, only on a more extended scale. Despotic power, to rule and control the people, lies at the foundation of their political creed; and all they want is the opportunity to create a monarchy, and enslave the people.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

A Voice from the Grave.

The following extract from Webster's oration on the completion of Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1843, comes to us now as the voice of a patriot speaking to his countrymen from the grave. Had that voice been headed while yet he was on earth, our people would not have learned by such experience how true is his description of a military republic:

"A military republic, a government founded on mock elections, and supported only by the sword, is a movement, indeed, but a retrograde and disastrous movement from the regular and old fashioned monarchical system. If men would enjoy the blessings of Republican Government, they must govern themselves by reason, by mutual counsel and consultation, by a sense and feeling of general interest, and by the acquiescence of the minority in the will of the majority, properly expressed; and above all, the military must be kept, according to the language of our bill of rights, in strict subordination to the civil authority. Wherever this lesson is not both learned and practiced there can be no political freedom. Absurd, preposterous it is, a scoff and a satire upon free forms of Constitutional liberty for forms of government to be prescribed by military leaders, and the right of suffrage to be exercised at the point of the sword.—Works, vol. 1, p. 98.

All that Webster said on the above twenty years since, we now realize as true: Twenty, ten, nay, five years ago, who would have believed that the American people would have ever suffered this or been patient under their sufferings.

The Logan Gazette has been trying its hand at the genealogy of our troubles. It says: "Garrison's Liberator begat the New York Tribune, and the New York Tribune begat the Irrepressible Conflict, and Irrepressible Conflict begat the Helper Book, and the Helper book begat the Raid of John Brown, and the Raid of John Brown begat the Chicago Platform, and the Chicago Platform begat the Republican Party, but to say what the Republican Party begat will not be tolerated in this Department.

BRIGHT IDEA.—Senator Hale has introduced "a bill to suppress the rebellion. It is odd that no one ever thought of doing this before. It is possible that the oversight has prompted Mr. Lincoln to try his hand at suppressing it by proclamation; but it is gratifying to know that, at length, we are to suppress the rebellion, and to do it in a very easy way—by act of Congress. How much better this than fighting, and all that sort of thing; Hurrah for Gen. Hale!—*Patriot & Union.*

QUICK CURES.

QUICK CURES.

QUICK CURES.

THE TRUE TEST.

Doctor Radway guarantees that his READY RELIEF will not keep the patient in doubt as to certainty of cure. In all cases where PAIN is experienced RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few minutes, prove its marvellous efficacy, and one bottle is sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical of its superiority to all other romedies, in curing Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Pain, Aches, and other infirmities—while in attacks of Diarrhœa, Billious Cholic, Inflammation of the Bowels, Chills and Fever, one or two does is sufficient. In cases of Sprains, Strains, Cramps, Spasms, Headache, &c., its application will promote ease at once. One dose internally and one application externally will stop any ordinary pain, and one bottle cure any ordinary disease.—Price 25 cts.

—MARRIED—

STRANEY—RIFFLE.—On the 14th inst., by the Rev. P. Brown, Mr. Lewis J. Straney, formerly of Baltimore, Md., to Miss Aggie Riffle, daughter of John C. Riffle of Juniata township, Bedford county, Pa.

ICKES—HARBAUGH.—On the 27th ult. by the Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. Adam Ickes, to Miss. E. Ellen Harbaugh, all of this county.

—DIED—

STUTZMAN.—On the 14th inst., in the hope of a blessed immortality, Miss Elizabeth Stutzman, aged about 60 years.

STIFFLER.—On the 23d inst., Sarah, infant daughter of George and Mary Stiffler, aged 2 months and 19 days.

Receipts and Expenditures

OF BEDFORD COUNTY, FOR 1863.

A. J. SANSOM, ESQ.,

TREASURER OF BEDFORD COUNTY,

In account with said county from the 5th day of January, 1863, until the 4th day of January, 1864.

TREASURER,	DR.
To balance on hand at last settlement	$2,839 49
From Solomon Steel Hopewell tp., 1858	75 00
From J. S. Brumbaugh S. Woodberry 1860	179 89
From R. D. Barclay Bedford borough 1861	40 95
From S. Defibaugh Bedford township "	25 28
From F. Hildebrandt Juniata "	100 00
From John Pennell Monroe "	3 79
From John Aldstadt St. Clair "	8 54
From Thomas M. Lynch Bedford bor. 1862	419 67
From Wm. Phillips Bedford township "	776 30
From Thomas Price Broad Top "	260 35
From John A. Gump Bloody Run bor. "	20 59
From Philip Hardman Cumb'd Valley "	523 02
From Martin L. Hetrick Colerain "	418 60
From Jonathan Hyde Harrison "	82 77
From Solomon Steel Hopewell "	181 75
From Casper Stroup Juniata "	294 40
From William Cook Londonderry "	40 15
From Daniel Stoler Liberty "	134 37
From Baltzer Fletcher Monroe "	247 00
From John Wayde Napier "	300 00
From D. A. T. Black East Providence "	200 00
From John Riley West Providence "	45 43
From Samuel Corl Schellsburg bor. "	47 97
From John Robison Southampton "	103 21
From Nicholas Koons Snake Spring "	150 07
From John Feaster St. Clair "	423 80
From Francis Beard Union "	382 47
From J. R. Durborrow M. Woodberry "	200 00
From Samuel Working S. Woodberry "	431 00
From Peter Ewalt Schellsburg bor. 1863	32 09
From Samuel Bender Bloody Run bor. "	185 00
From David Sparks W. Providence tp. "	200 65
From Hezekiah May Harrison "	28 00
From L. N. Fyan Juniata "	150 00
From Thos Fisher Cumb'd Valley "	275 00
From Nicholas Koons Snake Spring "	150 00
From Herbert Shoemaker Colerain "	281 00
From D. A. T. Black East Providence "	100 00
From Jacob Carpenter Londonderry "	100 00
From John C. Figard Broad Top "	70 00
From Aaron Reed South Woodberry "	137 23
From John Mors Southampton "	100 00
From John W. Crisman St. Clair "	174 48
From Peter Winegardner Napier "	300 00
From Alfred Entriken Liberty "	205 74
From Baltzer Fletcher Monroe "	200 00
From Wm. M. Pearson M. Woodberry "	667 40
From W. P. Schell per order Commissioners	65 03
Commonwealth vs. E. B. Trout	57 11
Jury fund and costs in same	36 01
	$12,462 01

TREASURER,	CR.
Amount paid Grand Jurors	$464 08
Amount paid Petit Jurors	830 37
Paid Commissioner Feightner	106 50
do Shoemaker	101 50
do Crisman	119 50
do Roades	31 50
B. F. Meyers printing	269 00
J. R. Durborrow printing	142 25
Alonzo Robins Tipstave	10 50
Joshua Mower do	22 50
Levi Agnew Court crier	46 00
do Cleaning Court House, &c.,	47 00
J. G. Fisher salary as Clerk to Comm'rs	180 00
do attending bridge sale, &c.,	12 00
do making out duplicates, &c.,	20 00
do Stationery, &c.,	13 35
Assessors returns, attending elections, &c.,	428 98
Road viewers	122 75
Damages on road views	37 00
A. J. Henderson filling up jail yard	36 00
Baughman, Gump & Co cast window shutters	97 50
Repairs to public buildings	36 29
W. Foster State road under act of Assembly	57 75
Building bridge in Harrison township	166 00
Assessors making septennial enumeration	169 00
Uncurrent money in hands of Treasurer	16 00
Constables returns	57 78
Services as Constables	210 61
Boarding prisoners at western penitentiary	12 98
J. G. Fisher making and distributing duplicates	54 80
do preparing books and copying septennial enumeration	35 00
J. J. Cessna cost in Commonwealth cases	1088 92
do boarding prisoners	481 40
G. H. Spang cost in Commonwealth cases	10 05
Hugh Moore Commonwealth vs. C. Naugle	15 25
Harrison Boggs Commonwealth vs. Boggs	17 90
John Major, Esq., discharged cases	8 79
J. W. Lingenfelter Comm. vs. J. A. Boone	$2 02
John Palmer Comm. vs. Templeton	25 00
H. Nicocemus Commonwealth cases	28 25
Jacob Walter do do	5 85
P. F. Lehman do do	5 80
Milton Spidle do do	18 87
S. H. Tate Prothonotarys fees	76 73
A. B. Bunn do do	191 25
John Brice interest on borrowed money	360 00
John Sill do do do	129 06
Elizabeth Rea money and interest in full	59 50
C. Merwine cutting wood for Court House	51 50
Expenses for holding spring elections	213 02
Michael Naugle for removing public doc.	3 00
A. E. Dibert building bridge at Hughes	200 00
Wm. S. Haven for dockets for Prothonotary	43 75
J. W. Lingenfelter late edition Purdon's digest	5 00
I. Mengel for keeping jury in Bowlard case	15 00
J. A. Henderson arresting prisoner	36 43
A. J. Sansom cost of deeds on unseated lands	11 47
Jos. Chamberlain arresting horse thief	21 05
B. F. Harry for Stationery	21 38
Expenses for holding General Election	296 97
H. Nicodemus swearing in assessors	9 00
W. S. Fluke costs in Commonwealth cases	70 09
John Border hobbling prisoners, &c.,	13 00
Mary Morris scrubbing offices, &c.,	28 00
John G. Fisher Purdon's digest	5 00
John Mock attending juries	3 00
Wm. Bonnell attending juries	4 00
Wm. Sparks attending jury	3 00
John Cavender do	3 00
Samuel A. Carmack do	4 00
M. L. Hetrick do	4 00
John Mock do	3 00
Charles Koontz do	3 00
George S. Yenger do	3 00
Jos. C. Miller do	5 00
John Mock do	3 00
To amount paid talesmen	26 18
Geo. Blymire & Son goods furnished C. House	13 06
H. Reamer Stationery	9 57
Joshua Mower repairing bridge	10 00
John J. Cessna for boarding criminals	174 88
Amount overpaid by collectors	88 54
Edward Huffman for wood for Court House	49 62
A. J. Sansom for wood for jail	11 50
Miscellaneous checks	25 91
Amount paid Auditors and Clerk	70 00
A. R. Agnew attending Court room	3 00
A. J. Sansom postage and Stationery	10 00
Treasurer's salary	300 00
Attorney for filing this report	5 00
Fox and wild cat scalps	297 04
Charges $12,462 01	$8,647 29
Credits 8,647 29	
Balance due county $3,814 71	

Statement of Moneys due and owing to Bedford County.

Jacob A. Nicodemus M. Woodberry	1851	78 23
John A. Osborn Broad Top	1857	79 90
Lemuel Evans do	1858	227 08
John C. Morgart Cumb'd Valley	"	109 24
Solomon Steel Hopewell	"	99 26
Jacob Nicodemus Woodberry	"	102 27
Joseph Evans Broad Top	1859	4 70
George Roades Liberty	"	36 53
Levi Carpenter Londonderry	"	7 86
Jacob S. Brumbaugh Woodberry	"	26 61
Simon Stuckey Colerain	1860	77 28
Abraham Croyle Union	"	278 78
R. D. Barclay Bedford borough	1861	238 81
Wm. Bonnell Londonderry tp.	"	46 64
Fred. Hildebrandt Juniata	"	102 66
John Aldstadt St. Clair	"	89 75
Hezekiah Barkman Southampton	"	177 31
Rudolph Hoover M. Woodberry	"	59 79
Thos. M. Lynch Bedford borough	1862	370 20
Wm. Phillips Bedford township	"	46 54
Philip Hardman Cumb'd Valley	"	85 55
Martin L. Hetrick Colerain	"	283 71
Jonathan Hide Harrison	"	172 43
Casper Stroup Juniata	"	186 58
Wm. Cook Londonderry	"	216 79
Baltzer Fletcher Monroe	"	77 93
John Wayde Napier	"	492 66
D. A. T. Black East Providence	"	64 83
John Feaster St. Clair	"	134 24
Francis Beard Union	"	290 16
J. R. Durborrow M. Woodberry	"	467 57
Samuel Working South Woodberry	"	354 58
H. Nicodemus Bedford borough	1863	994 15
Jacob D. Fetter Bedford township	"	1503 72
Peter Ewalt Schellsburg borough	"	138 90
Samuel Bender Bloody Run bor.	"	66 04
David Sparks West Providence tp.	"	99 49
Hezekiah May Harrison	"	307 55
L. N. Fyan Juniata	"	483 68
Thomas Fisher Cumb'd Valley	"	622 47
Nicholas Koons Snake Spring	"	470 90
Herbert Shoemaker Colerain	"	652 47
D. A. T. Black East Providence	"	374 01
Jacob Carpenter Londonderry	"	450 44
George Beegle Union	"	766 09
James E. Kay Hopewell	"	457 76
John C. Figart Broad Top	"	642 35
Aaron Reed South Woodberry	"	1287 37
John Mors Southampton	"	440 72
John W. Crisman St Clair	"	965 76
Peter Winegardner Napier	"	687 97
Alfred Entriken Liberty	"	134 59
Baltzer Fletcher Monroe	"	428 82
Wm. M. Pearson Middle Woodberry	"	1008 01
		$18,039 84

NOTE.—On some of the amounts from collectors interest is due, and from some exonerations and commissions are to be deducted.

Statement of moneys due and owed by Bedford County.

To John Sill	$2000 00
To John Brice	5000 00
Total	$7000 00
There is now in the Treasury, subject to the order of the Commissioners	$3814 71

BOUNTY FUND.

A. J. SANSOM, ESQ., Treasurer of Bedford county, in account with said county, from the 5th day of January, 1863, until the 4th day of Jan., 1864.

TREASURER.	DR.
Received from N. Koons Snake Spring	$513 25
Thomas Fisher Cumb'd. Valley	750 00
Samuel Bender Bloody Run bor.	205 00
W. M. Pearson M. Woodberry	1048 52
L. N. Fyan Juniata	450 00
Aaron Reed S. Woodberry	1426 60
John Mors Southampton	510 00
A Entriken Liberty	295 00
Peter Ewalt Schellsburg borough	105 00
H. Nicodemus Bedford borough	994 15
Herbert Shoemaker Colerain	840 00
Baltzer Fletcher Monroe	350 00
John C. Figart Broad Top	250 00
George Beegle Union	721 00
David Sparks West Providence	328 60
Jacob Carpenter Lonnonderry	450 00
John W. Crisman St. Clair	954 00
Peter Winegardner Napier	700 00
Hezekiah May Harrison	100 00
D. A. T. Black East Providence	75 57
James E. Kay Hopewell	350 00
Jacob D. Fetter Bedford tp.	750 00
	$12,526 09

TREASURER,	CR.
By amount paid on drafts on Treasury	$12,647 25
By money overpaid	137 23
J. G. Fisher making and distributing Bounty duplicates	25 00
Treasurer's commission on $13,166 25	131 66
Interest on checks	2 15
Auditors and Clerk	30 00
Paid J. W. Lingenfelter	519 00
Total	$13,492 29
Credit $13,492 29	
Debtor 12,526 09	
Due Treasurer $966 20	

Bedford County, ss:

The undersigned, Auditors of the said County, do certify, that in pursuance of the several acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, they met at the Court house, in the Borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts of A. J. Sansom, Esq., Treasurer of said County for the year 1863, as contained in the foregoing statement, and that we have examined the foregoing accounts of money due and owed by Bedford county and have found the same correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 7th day of January 1864.

DANIEL L. DEFIBAUGH,
JOHN H. BARTON,
DANIEL BARLEY,
Auditors.

Attest—
E. F. KERR, Clerk.

A. J. SANSOM, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, from the 5th day of January, 1863, to the 4th day of January, 1864.

TREASURER,	DR.
To aggregate amount of taxes outstanding at last settlement	$10,273 36
Aggregate amount of tax assessed for 1863	8,180 91
Total	$18,454 27

CONTRA	CR.
Paid State Treasurer per receipts	$10,417 00
Exonerations allowed collectors	182 93
Commissions allowed collectors	354 96
Treasurer's commission on $10,417	104 17
B. F. Meyers publishing list of retailers	10 50
J. R. Durborrow " "	10 70
Amount outstanding for 1863 and previous years	7,374 01
Total	$18,454 27

TREASURER,	DR.
Amount received from collectors	$10,101 11

TREASURER,	CR.
Paid State Treasurer per receipts	$10,417 00
Treasurer's commission on same	104 17
B. F. Meyers publishing retailers list	10 50
J. R. Durborrow " "	10 70
	$10,541 37
Charges $10,541 37	
Credits 10,101 11	
Balance due Treasurer	$440 26

Tavern Licenses.

To aggregate amount for 1863		$680 00
Contra		*Cr.*
By Treasurer's commission	$34 00	
Paid State Treasurer	646 00	
		$680 00

Eating Houses. *Dr.*

Aggregate amount for 1863		$30 00
Contra		*Cr.*
Treasurer's commission	$ 1 50	
Paid State Treasurer	28 50	
		$30 00

Confectioners License, *Dr.*

Aggregate amount for 1863		$32 00
Contra		*Cr.*
Treasurer's commission	$ 1 60	
Paid State Treasurer	30 40	
		$32 00

Ten Pin Alleys *Dr.*

Aggregate amount for 1863		$22 50
Cont'a		*Cr.*
Treasurer's commission	$ 1 12½	
Paid State Treasurer	21 37½	
		$22 50

Billiards, *Dr.*

Aggregate amount for 1863	$00 37½	
Paid State Treasurer	7 12½	
		$7 50

Bankers License *Dr.*

Aggregate amount for 1863		$10 00
Contra		*Cr.*
Treasurer's commission	$00 50	
Prid State Treasurer	9 50	
		$10 00

Distilleries *Dr.*

Aggregate amount for 1863		$45 00
Contra		*Cr.*
Treasurer's Commission	$ 2 25	
Paid State Treasurer	42 75	
		$45 00

Retailers License *Dr.*

Aggregate amount for 1863		$552 00
Contra		*Cr.*
Treasurer's commission	$27 60	
Paid State Treasurer	654 60	
		$682 20
Due A. J. Sansom, Treasurer,		$130 20

Bedford County, ss:

The undersigned, Auditors of said county, do hereby certify, that in pursuance of the several acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided, we met at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts between A. J. Sansom, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as contained in the foregoing statements.

Witness our hands and seals the 7th day of January, A. D. 1864.

DANIEL L. DEFIBAUGH,
JOHN H. BARTON,
DANIEL BARLEY,
Auditors.

Attest—
E. F. KERR, Clerk.

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1863, before the Judges of the same Court, on motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Catharine Baker, late of the town of Woodberry, deceased, to wit: Jacob Baker, Mary, intermarried with Abraham Keagy, f. Peter Baker, Elizabeth Baker, Daniel Baker, Mary Snider and Catharine Snider, children of Catharine Snider, who was an heir and is now deceased, and who have for their guardian John Snider, Henry Baker, Susannah Baker, Andrew Baker, Samuel Baker and Daniel Baker, children of John Baker, who was an heir and is now deceased, and who have for their guardian Paul Rhodes, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the second Monday, eighth day of February, next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

SEAL. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bedford, the 18th day of December, A. D. 1863.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

Attest—JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff. [Jan. 22.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge) by sending their address to

Rev. E. A. WILSON, Williamsburgh,
Jan 22—6t Kings Co., New York.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Charles Isensmith, late of Bloody Run, dec'd, all persons owing said estate will make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB WAGNER.

January 22, 1864.—6t.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

S. S. Diehl and William Dibert would respectfully announce to their friends in Bedford county, and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. S. Filler.

This house is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this house daily (Sunday excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with them.

Bedford, Jan. 22, 1864—tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Directors will meet at the Poor House, on Monday the first day of February next, to examine and settle the claims against the Poor House Mill. All persons interested are hereby notified to attend. By order of the Board.

T. R. GETTYS, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of John Longstreath late of Hopewell township, dec'd; all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement, and all indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

C. W. ASHCOM,
January 22, 1864. Adm'r.

NEW GOODS
AT THE
New Bargain Store.
G. R. & W. OSTER,

Successors to A. B. Carn, have just received a beautiful stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

New styles Leather Prints, much admired.
Beautiful Madder Prints, new Spring styles.
Neat Striped and Fancy Shirting Prints.
Beautiful Delaines—Fancy and Solid Colors.
Mohair Dress Goods.
Neat Plaids and in all desirable solid colors.
Poplins, Cashmere Merino and Shepherd's Plaids,
French Ginghams, *Cheap and Handsome.*
Beautiful Lancaster GINGHAMS, new styles.
Balmoral and Skeleton SKIRTS, *at prices to suit.*
Ladies Head-dresses and Nets, very handsome.
White Ballardvale Flannels, to please the Ladies
Red, Grey, Striped and Plaid Shirting Flannels.
Canton Flannels, bleached and unbleached,
to keep warm.
GOOD GOODS AT SMALL PROFITS.
BLEACHED MUSLINS,
Williamsville, Watertwist, Enterprise and other leading makes.
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
Atlantic, Œila, Pepperell, Pocassitt and others.
Apron Checks, Table Diaper, Bed Tickings, Cottonades, Denims and Shirting Stripes.
CLOTHS AND FANCY CASSIMERES,
at small profits.
SATINETTS AND KENTUCKY JEANS,
all colors and very cheap.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES, at old prices.
Hats and Caps, every style and color, at low prices.
Boots and Shoes, for men and boys, very cheap.
Ladies, Misses and Childrens' Balmoral
BOOTS AND SHOES,
good and cheap, call and see them, they will speak for themselves.
CHOICE RIO AND LAGUAYRA COFFEE,
Prepared Malt and Essence of Coffee.
Extra Imperial, Young Hyson and Souchong TEA.
SUGAR—*A choice assortment.*
Extra Loverings and other SYRUP,
Prime N. Orleans and other Baking Molasses.
Chocolate, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cayenne Pepper, Camphor, Sweet and Castor Oils.
Taylor's Crystal Washball, Brown Windsor, Palm Oil, London Honey and other Toilet Soaps.
Amulet, Honey Dew, Pure Yellow Bank, Vine Sap Fine Cut CHEWING TOBACCO.
Also, best quality Natural Leaf and Congress
TOBACCO.
Brooms, Wooden Pails and Fancy Reticule Baskets.
Mackerel and Herring; Dairy and G. A. Salt.

Together with 1001 other articles, all of which were bought at *nett cash prices* and which we will sell on the same terms, at a small advance on prime cost. *Motto*—"Small profits and large sales."

☞Terms—Cash, except by special agreement. Produce bought. Jan. 15, '64.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. JAMES NILL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and Samuel Davis and James Burns, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid on the second Monday of February, (being the 8th day.) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 15th of January, in the year of our Lord, 1864.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, January 15, 1863. *Sheriff.*

CAUTION.

Having purchased at Sheriff's sale the following described property, sold as the property of William Fisher, and having left the same with him during my pleasure; all persons are hereby notified not to disturb or in anywise interfere with the same, viz: Six acres of Wheat in the ground, nine acres of Rye, one grind stone, six shoats, ten head of sheep, one plough, one log chain, one shovel, one cutting box, one wind mill, one muley cow, one white cow, one brindle cow, two bedsteads and bedding, one cooking stove, one table and oilcloth.

GEORGE ROADES,
January 8, 1864.

DYSPEPSIA,
AND
DISEASES RESULTING FROM
DISORDER OF THE LIVER
AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS
ARE CURED BY
Hoofland's German Bitters,
The Great Strengthening Tonic.
These Bitters have Performed more Cures!
HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION
HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!
HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM!
Than any other article in the market.
We defy any one to contradict this assertion,
AND WILL PAY $1000
To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.
Observe the following Symptoms:
Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,
THAT THIS BITTERS IS
NOT ALCOHOLIC,
CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,
And Can't Make Drunkards,
BUT
IS THE BEST TONIC
In the World.

☞READ WHO SAYS SO.

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink." Yours truly,

LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN, Philad'a.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD.
Eighth below Coates st., Phil'a.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others. Yours truly, WARREN RANDOLPH,
Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service.

Yours respectfully, J. H. TURNER,
No. 726 N. Nineteenth Street

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptist Churches.

New Rochelle, N. Y.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. J. M. LYONS.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks co., Pa.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. Yours, with respect,

J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.
Large Size (holding nearly double quantity,)
$1 00 per bottle—half doz. $5 00
Small size—75 cts. per bottle—half doz. $4 00
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
JONES & EVANS,
Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.
PROPRIETORS.
For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. Jan. 15.

Iron City College
Hon. Wilson M'Candless,
Judge of the United States Circuit Court, President
Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts., Pittsburg, Penn.
The Largest, Cheapest and Best.
$35 *Pays for a full Commercial Course.*

☞No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-Keeping. Ministers' Sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced teachers and practical accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

Prof. A. Cowley, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of 1st Premiums, and over all competitors, teaches Rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

☞Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.

November 6, 1863.

STRAY STEER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Cumberland Valley township, sometime in September last, a red Steer, with a star in his forehead, no particular marks, supposed to be about four years old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. WILLIAM BRANT.

January 15, 1864.

List of Causes,
Put down for trial at February Term, second Monday (8th day) 1864.

Keyser & Bittner	vs Jonathan Feightner
George W. Figard	" Thomas Haney
Daniel Walter	" A. Sill's committee
County of Fulton	" J. W. Tate, Esq. et al
David Stuckey	" Jacob Schnebley
Henry McDonald	" Alex'r McGrigor
Jacob Yont	" Fred'k Schnebley
Timothy Daley	" J. C. Campbell & Bro.
Thos. B. Keating	" Bedford R. R. Co.
Jordan, Eichelberger et al	" Diehl & Dibert
S. Beegle's ex'r et al	" John Stone
Sarah Fisher	" David Karns
Adam Harrier	" John Lafferty
Levi Putt	" J. Fockler's exec'x.
Andrew J. McCleary	" Nich. Lyons et al
John Johnson	" John Howsare
N. Crawley	" Law. Jamison
Wm. Fahner	" Wm. Overocker

O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.
Bedford, January 15.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber, residing in Bedford borough, by the Register of Bedford County on the estate of Samuel Barnhart, late of said borough, dec'd., all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
January 8, 1864. Adm'r.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of Frederick Berkheimer, late of St. Clairsville, Bedford co., deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB WALTER,
JACOB BERKHEIMER,
January 8, 1864.* Executors.

ESTRAY.

Came to the primises of the subscriber, in Liberty township, sometime in September last, a black Bull with white face. No marks perceptible.—Supposed to be one year old last spring. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away or he will be disposed of according to law.

JACOB ROADES.
January 8, 1864.*

STRAY STEER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber residing near Dunnings Creek, in St. Clair township, about the 9th of October last, a black and white steer, between two and three years old, has a crop off of the right ear, and a slit in the left. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

SAMUEL BERKHEIMER.
January 8, 1864.—3t.

STRAY STEER.

Came trespassing upon the premsies of the Subscriber, residing in Middle Woodberry Township, on or about the first of September last, one spotted steer, about three years old. No particular mark about him. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

JONATHAN HELTSEL.
January 8, 1864*

STRAY HEIFFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing in Union township, sometime in October last, a red Heiffer, two years old last spring, both ears cropped and a notch in the under side of the right ear. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold according to law.

ADOLPHUS AKE.
January 8, 1864.*

J. ALSIP & SON,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale.

REFERENCES.

Philadelphia,	Bedford,
Philip Ford & Co.,	Hon. Job Mann,
Boyd & Hough,	Hon. W. T. Daugherty,
Armor Young & Bros.,	B. F. Meyers.

January 1, 1864—tf.

Last Notice to Collectors.

All Collectors of the several districts of Bedford county, who have not settled their duplicates up to the year 1863, are hereby notified that unless the same be done by February Court, they will be proceeded against without respect to persons, as the law directs. This is positively the last notice.

By order of the Commissioners.
JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.
December 18, 1863.

New Firm.

The undersigned having purchased A. B. Carn's entire stock of goods, will continue the business at the old stand, where they will constantly keep a general assortment of goods adapted to the wants of the people. They also expect to receive a general assortment of NEW GOODS in a few days, when their assortment will be complete in every department. G. R. & W. OSTER.

December 25, 1863—tf

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

Twenty pieces—all widths, for sale at
Nov. 20. CRAMER & CO'S.

CASSIMERES.

Fifty Pieces new Fall Cassimeres for sale at
Nov. 20. CRAMER & CO'S.

STATES UNION HOTEL,
606 & 608 Market St., Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. ALLMOND, Manager.

THIS Hotel is located in the very centre of business, and is in close proximity to all the respective places of amusement, which makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting Philadelphia on business or pleasure, and the manager hopes by close personal attention to the wants of his guests to make it a comfortable home for such as may favor the Hotel with their patronage.

The terms have not been advanced, but still remain at the old figure of $1.50 per day.

January 15, 1864—3m

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.
Bedford, January 15, 1864.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exponas and Levari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 6th day of February, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, viz:

One tract of land containing 50 acres, more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of William Cook, Leonard May and others, situate in Harrison township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Miller.

ALSO—One tract of land, containing 16 acres, more or less, all cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house with kitchen attached, and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of John H. Smith, Tilman Northcraft and others, situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John Cavender.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 168 acres and 52 perches, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story double log house, log stable and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of A. Blair, John Defibaugh's heirs and Tho's. Growden, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John Blair.

Also—A tract of land in East Providence Township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Simon Ritchey, John and Samuel Grove, Joseph Snowberger and Valentine Wertz containing seventy-eight acres and five perches, more or les, surveyed on a warrant to Joseph W. Tate, May 16, 1854.

Also—A tract of land situate in said township, adjoining the above described tract and lands of John and Samuel Grove, Adam Hinish, the heirs of Philip Fisher and others, containing one hundred and ten acres and fifteen perches, more or less surveyed on a warrant to Allen Ritchey, dated January 6, 1848, and taken in execution as the property of David Richey.

Also All the rights, title and interest of William Figard, in and to one tract of coal land, containing sixty acres more or less, about fifteen acres cleared and under fence, with a cabin House and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Wood, Deveraux & Co., J. A. Lane's heir and others, situate in Broad Top township, Bedford County, Penn., and taken in execution as the property of William Figard.

Also—One tract of land containing Seventy eight acres, more or less, about forty acres cleared and under fence, with a store and a half log house, and log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Wm. Wertz, Christain Carn, Jacob Beard, and others, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Martin Corle.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff's office, Bedford, Jan. 15. Sheriff.

TAVERN LICENSES.

The following persons have taken out petitions for Tavern License, and will present them to the next Court of Quarter Sessions for allowance or rejection, to be held at Bedford on the 8th day of February, 1864:

Mary Jane Stuckey,	Clearville, Monroe tp.
Jeremiah Crowley,	Stafford, Broad Top,
Isaac S. Grove,	Bloody Run borough,
S. R. Bottomfield,	" "
D. & M. Ott,	" "
John P. Weaverling,	" "
James L. Prince,	Saxton, Liberty tp.
Aaron W. Reed,	South Woodberry,
P. H. Mitchell,	Saxton, Liberty tp.
Frederick Berkheimer,	St. Clairsville.

O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.
January 15, 1864.

Register's Notice.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 9th day of February next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of Weimer D. Reininger, one of the executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Reininger, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of Jacob Ritchey, executor of the last will and testament of John Ritchey, late of Providence township, dec'd.

The account of George W. Householder, Esq., and John Manspeaker, adm'rs of John Manspeaker, late of West Providence township, dec'd.

The supplemental or final account of James Allison, executor of the last will and testament of Michael Hammer, late of Napier township, dec'd.

The partial account of James Mattingly, Esq., executor of the last will and testament of Charles Hoyman, late of Londonderry township, dec'd.

The Final account of Levi Ritchey, administrator of the estate of George Ritchey, late of Union township, dec'd.

The account of Henry Kauffman, executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Kauffman, late of St. Clair township, dec'd.

The account of J. F. J. Oster, executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth G. Miller, late of Schellsburg borough, dec'd.

The final account of Jeremiah Baughman, one of the administrators of Josiah Baughman, late of West Providence township, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Teeter, administrator of Daniel Miller, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd.

The account of J. W. Lingenfelter and George Zimmers, executors of the last will, &c., of Anthony Zimmers, late of Bedford township, deceased, who was administrator of the estate of Jacob R. Zimmers, late of said township, dec'd.

The account of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., administrator of the estate of Mary Gordon, late of St. Clair township, dec'd.

O. E. SHANNON, Register.
Bedford, Jan. 15.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
TEA DEALERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 13, 1863—1y

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS,
ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.
ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.
ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.

NO STRAINING.
NO GRIPING.
NO TENESMUS.
NO PILES.

NO FALSE CALLS TO THE WATER CLOSET.
BUT A BRISK AND THOROUGH EVACUATION FROM THE BOWELS IS ALWAYS SECURED.

Newly Discovered Principles in Purgatives.

Dr. Radway's Pills are the best Purgative Pills in the world, and the only Vegetable Substitute for Calomel or Mercury ever discovered. They are composed of

VEGETABLE EXTRACTS FROM ROOTS, HERBS, PLANTS, GUMS, SEEDS, FLOWERS, BARKS, FRUITS AND WEEDS, PREPARED IN VACUO.

One grain of the extract of the medicinal properties of Radway's Pills, possess a greater curative power over disease than a thousand of the crude and inert materials that enter into all other pills in use. These Pills are compounded of the active medicinal properties of the Roots, Herbs, Plants, Flowers, Gums, &c. of which they are composed. One dose will prove their superiority to all other pills. They

PURGE, CLEANSE, PURIFY, HEAL, SOOTHE, CALM, STRENGTHEN, INVIGORATE, And REGULATE THE SYSTEM.

Their Great Combinations.

They are Aperient, Tonic, Laxative, Alterative, Stimulant, Counter Irritant, Sudorific.

AS EVACUANTS,

They are more certain and thorough than the Drastic Pills of Aloes, or Croton or Harlem Oil, or Elaterium; and more soothing and healing than Senna, or Rheubarb, or Tamarinds, or Castor Oil.

IN SUDDEN ATTACKS OF

Inflammation of the Bowels or Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Pancreas or Kidneys, Bilious Cholic or Bilious Fever, Erysipelas or Congestive Fever, Small Pox, Measles, or Scarlet Fever,

SIX TO EIGHT OF DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS WILL PURGE THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF THESE FROM THE SYSTEM IN SIX HOURS.

One dose of Dr. Radway's Pills will cleanse the intestinal canal, and purge from the bowels all offending and retained humors, as thoroughly as lobelia or the best approved emetic will cleanse the stomach, without producing inflammation, irritation, weakness,

STRAINING,

or other unpleasant symptoms. There are no other purgative pills in the world that will secure this desideratum.

BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL.
BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL.
BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL.

AS ALTERATIVES,

They exercise a more powerful influence over the liver and its secretions than calomel, mercury, blue pill, hence their importance in cases of Liver Complaints and Spleen Difficulties, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious attacks, Headache, &c. In the treatment of Fevers, either Bilious, Yellow, Typhoid, and other reducing Fevers, they are superior to quinine. Their influence extends over the entire system, controlling, strengthening, and bracing up the relaxed and wasting energies, and regulating all the secretions to the natural performance of their duties, cleansing and purifying the blood, and purging from the system all diseased deposits and impure humors.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.
ONE TO SIX BOXES WILL CURE

Costiveness,	Jaundice,	Rush of Blood
Constipation,	Congest've Fever,	to the Head,
Congestion,	Sleepiness,	Obstructions,
Heart Disease,	Gen'l Debility,	Dropsy,
Disease of Kidney & Bladder,	Dimness of Sight,	Acute Erysipelas,
Disease of Liver,	Fits,	Headache,
Billiousness,	Lown's of Spirits,	Bad Breath,
Typhus Fever,	Quinsey,	Inflamation of
Ship Fever,	Dyspepsia,	the Intestines,
Malignant Fever,	Measles,	Apoplexy,
Loss of Appetite,	Melancholy,	Enlargement
Indigestion,	Hysterics,	of the Spleen,
Inflammation,	Amenorrhoea,	Scurvy,
Palpitations,	Fainting,	Whooping
Scarlet Fever,	Dizziness,	Cough,
Billious Fever,	Retention of	Worms,
	Urine,	Bad Dreams,
		Pleurisy.

I AM CURED.

"I have taken six doses of Radway's Pills, of three pills each, in six days; they cured me of Constipation, Indigestion, and Dyspepsia. I have taken B——th's, A——rs', and many other pills for years, and could only obtain temporary relief. If I stopped the use of these pills for a week my old complaint would appear. Six doses of Radway's Pills cured me.

STEPHEN BENNETT, U. S. C. S."

"I have suffered with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for seven years—have used all sorts of pills—they would give me temporary comfort, but was compelled to take them all the time. I have used one box of Dr. Radway's Pills; I am cured. I have not taken a particle of medicine in six months.

C. M. CHILDS, Roxbury, Mass.

PILES, STRAINING AND TENESMUS,
PILES, STRAINING AND TENESMUS,

Are the results of inflammation or irritation of the mucous membrane of the bowels, induced by drastic pills—these imperfect pills, instead of being dissolved by the chile, are carried to the lower bowels, and induce a peristaltic movement or evacuation by their irritation—*hence the straining, cramps, wrenching pains, piles and tenesmus, and the frequent false calls to the water closet, that patients undergo who take these imperfect pills.*

If you would avoid these annoyances, whenever a purgative medicine is required, take a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.

THEY WILL PURGE THOROUGHLY AND LEAVE THE BOWELS REGULAR.

Persons afflicted with PILES, may rely on a positive cure by their use.

COATED WITH GUM.
COATED WITH GUM.
COATED WITH GUM.

Dr. Radway's Pills are elegantly Coated with Gum, are free from taste or smell, can be taken at all times and on all occasions. No danger will result from colds, if exposed to wet or damp weather after taking these pills.

SIX OF RADWAY'S PILLS

Have secured a vigorous evacuation, in severe cases of inflammation of the Bowels, Paralysis, &c., after Croton Oil, Harlem Oil, injections and other means completely failed. A dose of Radway's Pills will remove all obstructions, and secure a free passage. Directions for use are inside each box. Price per box, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists, Medicine Dealers, and Store-keepers.

N. B.—Every Agent has been furnished with fresh and new made Pills. As each box is enclosed with a Steel Engraved Label, take none others.

RADWAY & CO.,
87 Maiden Lane, New York.

Sold by Druggists.
Oct. 9th 1863.—1y

LIST OF GRAND JURORS,
Drawn for February Term, 1864.

James Cessna, foreman, Josiah Ritchey, James Rollins, Daniel Diehl, Henry Cook, Henry Gates, David Rollins, Hugh Wilson, Simon Hershman, John I. Noble, Barnet Steckman, James Barefoot Samuel Boor, John C. Morgart William Crisman, John Border, Jacob Shafer, Henry Wertz, Simon Naus, Daniel Barley, Wm. Lysinger, Daniel Fletcher, Francis Beard, George Mardorff,

LIST OF PETIT JURORS.

Richard Langdon, George Horn, Joseph Black, John Dasher, Peter Dewalt, Alfred Entrikin, Alex Holsinger, Elijah Shipley, Fred Beegle, John Robison, W. W. Lamburn, Levi Otto, Daniel Stone, Jackson Ripley, Abraham Weisel, Robert Ralston, M. L. Putt, William Kinsey, Jacob Koontz, Levi Hardinger, Martin Helsell, Herbert Blackburn, John Nycum (of John), Abr'm Dennison, John W. Hull, Jacob Adams, Samuel Whip, Thomas W. Horton, Jacob Yont, Joshua Shoemaker, James Fink, David Patterson, Jesse Conner, Wm. Rogers, Adam Haderman, John H. Rush, Wm. S. Beegle, Adam Gelbox,

Jan. 15, 1864.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

Save your Children. No child need die of croup if this syrup is used in time.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the

DISEASED LUNGS,

Thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this Syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cents per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by B. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863—1y.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the Proprietor is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

TO DESTROY WORMS!

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless.

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

**Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 18, '63—1y

Foutz's Mixture,

THE BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST NOW IN USE

IS a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Pole-evil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddle or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.

There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863,—1y

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE
POWDERS.

HOGS — HORSES — CATTLE — CATTLE — HORSES — HOGS

THESE Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these Powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 18—1y

CEMETERY BUILDING.

The Managers of the Bedford Cemetery Association, will receive sealed proposals, until Saturday, the 28th inst., for erecting a dwelling house on said cemetery grounds. Plan and specifications may be seen at the office of the Secretary, to whom proposals should be directed.

A. KING, Pres't.

C. N. HICKOX, Secr'y.
Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Barkman, late of Monroe township, dec'd., by virtue of the direction and authority contained in said will, will sell at Public Sale, at the town of Clearville, in said township, Bedford County, on

Saturday the 6th day of February, next,

all the following valuable Real Estate to wit: All that certain Lot of ground in the said town of Clearville, adjoining lots of James Carnell, John Grove, David Evans and others, containing 5 acres and 31 perches; and having a two story frame Tavern House, (with kitchen attached,) a good frame stable, election house, and other out buildings thereon erected. TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter.—Deed to be made, hand money to be paid, and possession to be given on the first of April, 1864

JACOB BARKMAN, Ex'r.

January 8, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John H. Devore, late of Colerain township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate will present them to the undersigned.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
January 8, 1864. Adm'r.

Pocket Book Lost.

Lost between Bedford and the toll gate east of Bedford on Tuesday, the 5th inst., a black Morocco pocket book with gum fastening, containing two twenty dollar bills, on the Central bank of Hollidaysburg, (not good) one twenty dollar greenback, one ten dollar note on the bank of Waynesburg, and some other bills not recollected, making about sixty dollars in all. Any person finding said pocket book and returning the same, with its contents, to the subscriber, or leaving it at Steckman's hotel, in Bedford, will be liberally rewarded.

B. F. BURNHAM.

January 8, 1864.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, in Harrison township, on Monday, February 1st., 1864, the Real estate of Elizabeth Rollins and John W. Rollins, deceased, containing 145 acres or thereabouts. The improvements are a

LOG HOUSE AND LOG STABLE,

and adjoining lands of Jacob Lehman, John E Miller, Samuel Huffman and others.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, Adm'r. of
Elizabeth Rollins and J. W. Rollins.

Bedford Rail Road!!

FALL & WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

FARQUHAR'S TRAIN HAS ARRIVED

with a very large and well selected stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

TO SUIT THE SEASON.

LADIES, come and examine our stock of

DRESS GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES.

Some beautiful Balmorals, Woollen Hoods and Head Dresses. Latest style of SHAWLS, good Cloak Cloth, VERY CHEAP.

OVER 500 PAIRS OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Consisting of Ladies' and Misses, Mens' and Boys' Shoes and Boots of every style and variety, and as low in price as can be had in town.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Men's Wear

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, JEANS. AND

READY MADE CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS

No better place to buy an OVER COAT.

HATS AND CAPS in abundance.

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Syrups, Molasses, Tobacco, Cigars, and a great variety of notions.

☞Remember "Cheap Corner for Cheap Goods."

EXAMINE OUR STOCK FIRST.

J. B. FARQUHAR,
Cheap Corner, Juliana St., Bedford.
December 11, 1863.

Valuable Mill Property
FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his Mill property in Southampton township; the improvements are a NEW GRIST MILL and SAW MILL, in good running order, a TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, STORE HOUSE, WARE HOUSE and Stable; and sixty-five acres of land, about 25 acres cleared and under cultivation, the balance well timbered. This property lies on the line of Fulton county, three miles from the Maryland pike and seven miles from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road and Cumberland canal.

TERMS—One-third in hand, the balance in two equal annual payments.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, residing in Bedford, or Joseph Leasure, on the premises.

JOHN NELSON.

December 25, 1863.—4ts

SAPONIFIER,
OR CONCENTRATED LYE
FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

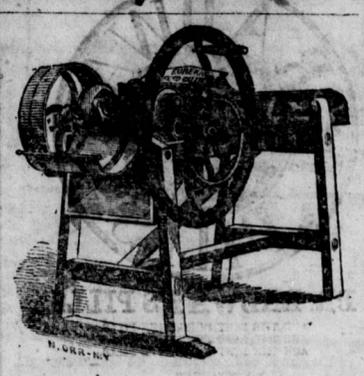
WAR makes high prices; Saponifier helps to reduce them. It makes SOAP for FOUR cents a pound by using your kitchen grease.

☞CAUTION! As spurious Lyes are offered also, be careful and only buy the PATENTED article put up in IRON cans, all others being COUNTERFEITS.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.'

PHILADELPHIA—No. 127 Walnut Street.
PITTSBURG—Pitt Street and Duquesne Way.
November 27, 1863—3m

Hartley's Column.



The great Eureka Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutter and Crusher, can now be obtained from Wm. Hartley, agent for Bedford and adjoining counties. This cutter now stands UNEQUALLED. Three sizes are made, and the largest size will cut and crush as fast as three men can feed it. Hay is scarce and will be high in price. Sensible farmers will save their hay and feed cut corn fodder to both horses and cattle. Try one of these cutters, farmers, and you will not regret it. All machines warranted.

Hartley is also agent for the celebrated

"Key-Stone Cider-Mill."

Which is the BEST AND EASIEST RUNNING MILL now made.

Hardware in all its variety can be had at the

Mammoth Store

OF

William Hartley,

at low rates, as the greater part of his immense stock was purchased at the OLD PRICES

Hartley is sole agent in Bedford county, for the sale of the celebrated

CHAMBERSBURG COOK STOVE,

which is the *heaviest and best planned* Cook Stove ever sold in this county, as all must admit who *examine* it—call and see it.

HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE AND IRON

COOKING UTENSILS, POTS, WAFFLE IRONS, SKILLETS, GRIDDLES, GRIDIRONS, &C., IN GREAT QUANTITY.

Iron and Nails,

By the pound or ton.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

BUILDING MATERIAL, LOCKS, HINGES,

GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS & OILS.

BRUSHES, of all kinds, at OLD PRICES.

PLANES, CHISELS, BRACES AND BITS.

WOODEN WARE.

SPAIN'S ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS,

Wash Boards, Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Tools and Findings of all kinds.

MOROCCO AND CALF SKINS.

Carriage Springs, Axles, Steel, Felloes, Bows, Enameled Muslin—Forks, Rakes, Scythe Snaths, Grind Stones. Grain Cradles, Shovels, Spades, Mill Saws, Meat Saws and Hand Saws.

A NEW ARTICLE OF COAL OIL,

the cheapest in town, as it does not burn away fast

TRY IT. The new Philadelphia INDIA RUBBER OIL PASTE.

BOOT AND SHOE BLACKING.

the best article of the kind made. Try a box.

COAL OIL LAMPS,

BLOODY RUN CASTINGS,

FRESH PHILADELPHIA GARDEN SEEDS

Warranted Genuine and Good.

Hartley is also agent for the unequaled

GUM ROLLER, GUM SPRING

Grain Drill;

This is now too well known to need commendation.

Hartley WARRANTS every machine sold to come up to the REPRESENTATION. He has sold to hundreds—and has had NO LAW SUITS. He is agent for the very best Farm Machinery and Cook Stoves the genius of man has yet produced. Any person wanting a Reaper, Mower, Cook Stove, Grain Drill, or Farm Implement of ANY DESCRIPTION will find it to their interest to buy from HARTLEY both as to quality of goods and price.

Bedford, March 15, 1862.

BLYMIRE & SON

HAVE RECEIVED

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

FROM

NEW YORK

AND

PHILADELPHIA,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE

The attention of the

PUBLIC.

OUR STOCK

CONSISTS IN PART

OF THE FOLLOWING

GOODS:

NAILS, SPIKES AND BRADS,

ROLLED AND HAMMERED IRON,

Of every size and description.

Building Material.

LOCKS, HINGES, BOLTS, SCREWS,

PAINTS, GLASS, PUTTY, &c., &c., &c.

CARPENTER, COOPER, AND MILLWRIGHT TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Blacksmith Tools,

ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES,

SCREW-PLATES, TONGS, PINCERS, &C.

Saddler's Tools and

HARNESS MOUNTING.

BUCKLES, OF ALL KINDS,

PATENT ENAMELED LEATHER,

HOG SKINS, JAPANNED AND SELF-ADJUSTING TREES; WOOD AND IRON HAMES, BITTS, AND TOOLS OF EVERY VARIETY. ALSO,

GIRTINGS, REIN WEB AND SADDLE TREES.

CUTLERY.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CUTLERY, TABLE AND POCKET KNIVES; ALSO, SCISSORS, RAZORS, CARVING KNIVES, FORKS, &c., SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS & FINDINGS; FRENCH CALF SKINS, CAMPICO MADDRARS, PINK LININGS AND BINDINGS; FRENCH MOROCCO, LASTS, BOOT TREES, CRIMPING BOARDS, AND TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, TOGETHER WITH PEGS OF DIFFERENT SIZES AND GRADES.

Paints, Oils, &c.

Red Lead, Black Lead, White Lead, Linseed, Whale and Sperm Oils; Turpentine and Varnish; Carriage Makers' Trimmings; Springs, Axles, Felloes, Shafts, Curtain Muslin, Duck, Patent Leather, Linings, Bands, Bows, Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, Chimneys, Shades and Wicks.

—ALSO—

FORKS, RAKES, SCYTHES, SHOVELS, SPADES, WOVE WIRE, OIL CARPET, LOOKING GLASSES. &c., &c.

CROSS CUT AND MILL SAWS.

Coffin Trimmings,

Screws, Studs, Diamonds, Handles, Lace & Plates.

Cedar Ware

Tubs, Churns, Buckets, Baskets, Zinc Rubbers.

STOVES.

Being in the Stove business for more than twenty years, we profess to be particularly acquainted with that necessary household article, and have taken great pains to get a stove that is complete. We think we have succeeded, and offer to the public the

"WELLINGTON" COOK STOVE,

or which we have the sole agency, and will warrant it in every respect, we ask no purchaser to keep the stove unless it pleases.

The purchaser can have a choice out of our large assortment of Stoves, consisting of ten or twelve patterns of the most improved Cook Stoves manufactured.

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES,

In great variety.

Also, Cooking Ranges of the most improved pattern.

Tin Ware.

We still continue the manufacture of TIN WARE, keeping always on hand a large stock, made by the best of workmen.

Roofing, Spouting, and Job Work done to order.

☞We invite the special attention of Country Merchants to our stock. We are prepared to wholesale on the most reasonable terms.

☞Call at our Mammoth Store Room, on Pitt Street, and examine our goods.

Bedford, July 24, 1863—tf

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

Eighty acres of limestone land, on the Hollidaysburg pike, 2½ miles from Bedford—a part of the Wm. Smith lands—about 12 acres well timbered and balance under fence and in a high state of cultivation. To this is now added 20 acres, with a large apple orchard which yielded this year 38 barrels of cider and a large quantity of apples besides. This 20 acres lie next to the turnpike and make the whole a neat farm of 100 acres.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

A new two storied Brick House and lot of ground in the borough of Bedford, formerly owned by William Spidel, situate on West Pitt Street.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stoverstown within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Mississippi river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON.

And Still They Come.

MORE NEW GOODS, Just received at

Sept. 18. J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

CALL AND SEE

THE

Mammoth Stock

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

Fall & Winter Wear,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, Nov. 20, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, upon the premises, on

FRIDAY, 15th OF JANUARY, 1864,

the following described real estate: A tract of land in Monroe township, containing 250 ACRES and 81 Perches, with a log house and log barn thereon erected, and also, an apple orchard thereon, known as the "John Mills Farm," and of which the said Mills died seized.

TERMS—One-third at confirmation of sale and balance in two equal annual payments without interest. Sale to be at 1 o'clock, P. M.

O. E. SHANNON,
December 19, 1863. Guardian of Minors.

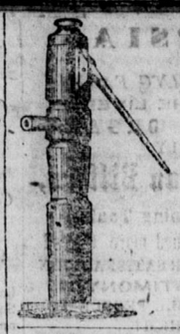
A. A. SHUMWAY & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Boots & Shoes,

No. 221 Market Street, and 210 Church Alley,
PHILADELPHIA

March 7, 1863—1y.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

CH. G. SOWER, W. H. BARNES, F. C. POTTS.

SOWER, BARNES & CO.,

PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN

Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books

AND

STATIONERY,

No. 37, North Third Street, below Arch,
PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLISHERS OF BELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS AND KEYS, The largest and best Outline Maps ever published

SANDER'S NEW READERS, GREENLEAF'S AND BROOKS' ARITHMETICS, &C.

Blank Books, Writing, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers.

March 6, 1863.

WATERMAN, YOUNG & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

407 NORTH THIRD STREET,

ABOVE CALLOWHILL,
PHILADELPHIA.

March 7, 1863—1y.

PETER ARMBRUSTER & BRO.,

No. 306 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

LOOKING GLASSES, COMBS, CEDAR WARE, CORN BROOMS & BRUSHES,

Laces, Cambrics, Jaconets, Mull Muslins, Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds,

And a general stock of FRENCH, GERMAN and ENGLISH GOODS.

March 6, 1863.—1y

ARMAR YOUNG, DAVID YOUNG, H. C. MOORE.

ARMAR YOUNG, BRO. & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,

White Goods, Hosiery, Mitts, Gloves, Trimmings &c., No. 429 Market Street, 418 Commerce street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863.—1y

FAMILY DYE COLORS.



Black, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Snuff Brown, Crimson, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Slate, Solferino, Violet, Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

☞A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For 25 cts you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same Dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the Dye with perfect success.

Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.

For further information, in Dyeing and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents.

Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS.
260 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

September 25, 1863—6m.

Terrible Disclosures---Secrets for the Million.

A most valuable and wonderful publication. A work of 400 pages, and 30 colored engravings. Dr. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM, an original and popular treatise on Man and Woman, their Physiology, Functions, and Sexual disorders of every kind, with Never-Failing Remedies for their speedy cure. The practice of DR. HUNTER has long been, and still is, unbounded, but at the earnest solicitation of numerous persons, he has been induced to extend his medical usefulness through the medium of his "VADE MECUM." It is a volume that should be in the hands of every family in the land, as a preventive of secret vices, or as a guide for the alleviation of one of the most awful and destructive scourges ever visited mankind. One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States for 50 cents in P. O. stamps, or three copies for $1. Address, post paid, DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division Street, New York.

June 5, 1863—1yw

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!
SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS!

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity, that he has just opened out a new shop for the manufacture of Saddles, Bridles, Harness and everything usually in the saddlery line of business. His work will be warranted as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. Having been employed, for some time, in some of the best manufactories in Pittsburg, he flatters himself that he is able to give entire satisfaction to all who may become his customers.—The public are invited to give him a call. Shop next door to the store of Captain Wm. States.

W. L. LENTZ.

Bloody Run, June 12, 1863.

Pension and Bounty Claims.

U. H. AKERS has received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers' Pension and Bounty money. He also has a partner in Washington City to prosecute the claims speedily.

Bedford, Nov. 27, 1863—tf

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

CRAMER & CO.

Have just opened a very large stock of

Fall and Winter Goods.

Buyers are respectfully invited to call and see them.

October 30, 1863.

CASH.

Wanted, Cloverseed, Flaxseed, and Country Produce, for which we will pay the highest price in CASH.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

October 16, 1863—tf

REBELLION AGAINST HIGH PRICES!

Revolution in Bedford!

E. M. FISHER

and "LITTLE JOHN C." have just opened a new *FANCY AND DRY GOODS STORE,* at the stand formerly occupied by Samuel Brown immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where they constantly keep on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C., and pay especial attention to the sale of NEEDLEWORK, LADIES' COLLARS, CUFFS AND UNDER SLEEVES, LINEN AND SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES' HOSE, MITTS AND GLOVES, GENTLEMEN'S HOSE, WHITE GOODS, SPOOL THREAD, LADIES' HEAD DRESSES AND VEILS, FANCY SOAPS, HOOP SKIRTS, JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C., &C., ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW FOR CASH.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.

E. M. FISHER & L. J. C.

Bedford, May 8, 1863.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop one door east of the residence of J. M. Russell, Esq., South side of the Public Square.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

One Thousand

Yards of Venitian and all Wool Carpeting, Matting, Floor Cloth and Stair Linen, just received. Cheap for Cash or Wool.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 29, 1863.

Pension & Bounty Claims.

Cessna & Shannon have received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers Pensions & Bounty money. The earlier application is made the sooner claims will be attended to at Washington.

CESSNA & SHANNON,
January 2, 1863,—tf. Bedford Pa,

GENTLEMEN,

Please call and see our Cloths and Cassimeres. Fifty pieces just opened.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 29, 1863.

TO BUY CHEAP,

Call at CRAMER & CO'S
OLD STORE. May 29.

HATS

To suit all tastes, just received at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1862.

Economy is Wealth!
CURE YOUR COUGH FOR 13 CTS.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST Household REMEDY in the World.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S GREAT COUGH REMEDY.



Madame ZADOC PORTER'S Curative Balsam is warranted if used according to the directions, to cure in all cases Coughs Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all affections of the throat and Lungs.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam is prepared with all the requisite care and skill, from a combination of the best remedies the vegetable kingdom affords, its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of the blood, thro' the Lungs. It is not a violent remeby, but emolient warming, searching and effective; can be taken by the oldest person or the youngest child.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam has been in use by the public for 18 years, and has acquired its present sale simply by being recommended by those who have used it to their afflicted friends and others.

MOST IMPORTANT.—Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam is sold at a price which brings it in the reach of every one to keep it convenient for use of a single bottle will prove to be worth 100 times its cost.

NOTICE.—SAVE YOUR MONEY!—Do not be persuaded to purchase articles at 50. to $1 which do not contain the virtues of a 13 cent bottle of Madame Porters Curative Balsam, the cost of manufacturing which is as great as that of almost any other medicine and the very low price at which it is sold, makes the profit to the seller apparently small, and unprincipled dealers will sometimes recommend other medicines on which their profits are larger, unless the customer insist upon having Madame Porter's and no other. Ask for Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, price 13 cents, and in large bottles at 25cents, and take no other. If you cannot get it at one store you can at another.

☞Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers at 13 cts., and in larger bottles at 25 cts.

HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors,
NEW YORK.

January, 23, 1863,—1y.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer at private sale the whole of the

CORNELIUS DEVORE REAL ESTATE,

Containing in all 500 acres of

LIMESTONE LAND,

in a high state of cultivation. There are about 300 acres of this land cleared and under good fence.—The improvements are

A Large Brick Dwelling House, Large Bank Barn, Threshing Machine Shed, Clover House, Two Graneries, Two Tenant Houses, Two Blacksmith Shops, and other Out Buildings, One large Orchard of CHOICE FRUIT.

There are TWO SPRINGS, a WELL of never-failing water and a large CISTERN upon the premises.

This property lies in the Wills Creek Valley, near the terminus of the Connellsville Railroad, twelve miles from Cumberland, Md., and is one of the most desirable properties for investment in the country. It will be sold on terms of one-third on delivery of possession and the balance in two equal annual payments. It is near to the coal mines, making fuel a matter of little moment.

ADDRESS Jacob C. Devore, at Buffalo Mills, Bedford county, Pa., John C. Vickroy, Cumberland Valley, Bedford county, Pa., or James C. Devore, Cumberland, Md., who are the executors of Cornelius Devore, dec'd.

August 7, 1863.

Just Received A full Supply of Groceries.

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

August 14 the 1863

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS

Just opened at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.